The Bombay Gazette,

PUBLISHED DAILY; AND CIRCULATED THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY, BRITISH INDIA, & THE EAST.

No. 5,173, New Series.] BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 52 / Single Copy for Cash ....As. 4

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To sail about the end of February next.



MESSRS. GREEN'S regular Passenger Ship VERNON, Edward Jones, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Families, and carries a Surgeon.

For further particulars, apply to

WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 28th September 1861.

NOTICE.



THE steamer PEARL is now expected to sail for Colombo on 18th current. She will touch at Mangalore and other ports on the Malabar Coast if sufficient inducement offer.

WALLACE & Co.
Agents for H. M. Ceylon Govt.

Bombay, 10th Jan. 1862.

FOR THE MALABAR COAST.

FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN AND BACK.



THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company purpose despatching the Steamer TILLY, Capt. Gething, to Cochin, touching at the usual intermediate Ports, on SATURDAY the 25th instant, at 5 P. M.

For particulars apply to Agents as under:—

Agents at Cochin—Messrs. Oughterson & Co.
„ Calicut—Messrs. W. H. Brown & Co.
„ Cannanore—Mr. J. W. Gerard.
„ Mangalore—Mr. Nowrojee Bazonjee.
„ Goa—Mr. Gomes.
„ Vingorla—Settaram Suddasew Naik, Shroff.
„ Rutnagerree—Mr. Keshow Gunsett.

No freight received on the day of sailing.

Apply to the Manager at the Company's Office, Medow Street, No. 20, opposite to Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, Booksellers.

FOR KURRACHEE.

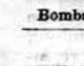


THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch a Steamer for Kurrachee at an early date.

For Passage, Freight, and further particular. Apply &c. as above.

16th January 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

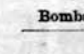


THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company Limited, will despatch the fine A. I. S. S. GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, of 599 Tons and 150 horse power, to Kurrachee, carrying Mails and Passengers, 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail expected about the 26th instant. For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.
Agents C. & B. S. N. Company Limited.

Bombay, 15th Jan. 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

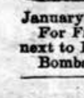


THE English Mail not having arrived, the Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company Limited will despatch the "JOHNSTONE CASTLE," to Kurrachee, with Mails and Passengers on SATURDAY morning next. Passengers to be on board by 7 A. M.

W. NICOL & Co.
Agents C. & B. S. N. Company Limited.

Bombay, 17th Jan. 1862.

STEAM TO SURAT.



THE new and well-known steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. Taunton, Commander, will start for the above Port on TOMORROW, SATURDAY the 18th January, at noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 17th January 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *Vittoria*, from London, are requested to sent off boats for the same as it comes to hand; failing which the goods will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

PEEL CASSELS & Co.,

Bombay, 13th January 1862. Agents.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per ship *Seafield*, Jame Mackay, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to the ship and take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned; and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the ship's deck.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co.
Agents for the *Seafield*.

Bombay, 6th January 1862.

COLONIAL HORSES FOR SALE.

At Rustomjee Shapoorjee's Livery Stables, Girgaum Road.

THIRTEEN First Class COLONIAL HORSES, just landed ex *Aspasia*, Captain Geo. Lamb. These are well worthy the attention of Gentlemen, as they comprise Saddle, Harness, and Race Horses, and are now fit for immediate work.

PESTONJEE HORMUSJEES SONS.

Bombay, 10th January 1862.

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Feathers and Flowers.
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Handsome Colored Wreaths and Bouquets.
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Pearl Coronets and Pearl and Gold Combs.
Bracelets and Clasps in the newest pattern.
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Rich Glacé Mantles and Paletots.
Barcelona Mantles.
Richly embroidered black Grenadine Shawls trimmed with Lace.
Spanish Lace Shawls.
White Lace Mantles.
White and Black Lace Tunics and Flouncings.
Llama Shawls.
White and Black Glacè Silks.
Rich Taffeta Chinè a Carreaux.
Rich Taffeta Broche Chinè.
Rich Flounced Barege Robes.
Rich Challi Barege Ditto.
Seaside Linen Robes.
Rich French Muslin Robes.
Spotted and Plain Swiss Muslin.
Hairnets with Coronets.
Sets of Maltese Collars and Sleeves.
„ Muslin Ditto ditto.
Muslin Embroideries.
New Muslin Coventry Frilling.
Dress Trimmings' Consisting of Fringed Ribbons, Quilted Ribbons, Quilted Velvets.
Glacè Buttons, Velvet Buttons and Graduated Sets of Buttons.
White and Colored Crinoline Net.
Improved perforated Spring Steel.
Fans in new Designs.
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Sets of Crèpe Collars and Sleeves.
No. 3, Medow Street, 26th November 1861.

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BESIDES the usual matter which is found from year to year in this work, the following lists will be found in the present issue.

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Corrected up to 1st November.
THE BENGAL CIVIL LIST,
Corrected up to 1st November.
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Corrected up to 1st of October.
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"Bombay Gazette" Office, 24th December 1861.

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Starkie's Law of Slander and Libel. 2 vols. 2nd Edn.	27	0
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Manual of the Law of Evidence in India	3	0
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Manual of Mahomedan Civil Law	2	12

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Baboola Tank Road, Mazagon.

C. S. & SONS take this opportunity of informing the Public, that as much anatomical skill is required in Shoeing a horse *properly*, they are now enabled to arrange so that one of them shall constantly be in attendance at the Forge to superintend the workmen, all of whom are Europeans, and have served their time in one of the first Forges in London. The injury done to animals in this Presidency by the ignorance of Farriers, who without the slightest knowledge of the anatomy of the Horse's foot, practice their craft, is quite incalculable, and highly detrimental to the public interest.

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HAIR CUT at the Shop .... Rs. 1
Do. do. at their own Houses .... „ 2

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Williamson's Vegetable Hair Oil, for the Growth and Preservation of the Hair. Price Rs. 5 per 4 oz. phials

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THIS POWDER is quite harmless to animal life but is unrivalled in destroying Mosquitos, Fleas, Bugs, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Moths in furs, and every other species of Insect.

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Sold in Bombay by Treacher & Co., and all Agents for Keating's Cough Lozenges.

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BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, AND VESSELS IN PORT,

From Loss or Damage by Fire.

FOR RATES OF PREMIUM and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorised to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire.

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DONATIONS to the above institution of Clothes, or Books, (suitable for the Pensioners' Library) will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Captain J. T. Annesley, Treasurer.
W. S. Sebright Green, Esq., Secretary.

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TO BE LET.

AN AIRY and COMMODIOUS House, No. 115, situated in Small Colaba, opposite to Messrs. Remington & Co.'s Cotton Screws.

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THE Premises at No. 10, Forbes Street, now in the occupation of Messrs. Herbert & Co. Apply to S. Tyabjee, & Co.

9, Rampart Row.

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THE COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, known as the "Elphinstone Lodge," situated at Malabar Hill, in an airy locality, with a number of out-houses, For particulars apply to Hormusjee Jamsetjee Butteewalla Sons & Co., No. 86, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

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Further supply lately received of

DIGESTION AND ITS DERANGEMENTS; the principles of rational medicine applied to diseases of the alimentary canal by T. K. Chambers, M.D.F.R.S., 8vo. cloth. Rs. 7.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE.

MR. AARON MOSES GUBBAY has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from this day.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, Forbes Street, 1st January 1862.

NOTICE.

WILSON & Co. beg to inform the Public that they are running Transits from Ootacamund to Sankerrydruig and vice versa.

Ponies, Tonjons, Palkees, Munchiels, &c. to be had on application to their Agent at Metapollium.

Ootacamund, 23rd December 1861.

FOR SALE.

A LOT of very superior Calcutta GUNNY BAGS. Apply to

DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE & Co.
No. 12, Apollo Street.

Just imported per Ship Her Majesty.

C. A. FURDOONJEE in returning thanks for the past support begs to acquaint his constituents and the Public in General, that he has just received from England a fresh batch of Oilman Stores Confectionery, Grocery, best Wines and Beer, &c. &c., which he confidently recommends them of being of the best quality:—

Printed list in detail to be had on application. Fine Mahableshwar Potatoes 4 maunds in a Basket, to be had for Rs. 9.

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ALL Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.

No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY SHARES.

The undersigned are prepared to receive offers for a few of these Shares.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY the 20th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,

1500 Pieces Grey Madapollams.
100 „ White Longcloth.
300 „ Grey Shirtings.
800 „ „ Jaconets.
2 Cases Muslin Dresses, 12 yards.
2 „ „ Robes, 14 yards.
2 Casks of Earthen Toys.
50 Dozen Bottles Port Wine.
60 „ Pints.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned lot of valuable landed property will be submitted to Public Auction by desire of the Mortgagee on the dates hereinafter described:—

Lot No. 2.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 17th instant, at 4. P. M., on the premises, all that Messuage, Tenement or dwelling-house, standing upon Government ground, situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay, on Duncan Road, in the first Bhundarwada Street, admeasuring 115 8-9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1778, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 3; and bounded on or towards the East by a passage, West by the Public Road, North by the house of Ambabee, widow, and South by the house of Dharsey Mooljee.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY WITH DWELLING HOUSES AT TARDEO.

Unless previously sold by Private Contract.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY the 22nd January 1862, at 4 P. M. on the premises, the following five lots of valuable Landed Properties situated at Tardeo in a healthy and airy situation, viz.:—

Lot 1.

A piece or parcel of Cultivated Land or Ground with a pucka built Bungalow, Stable, Cook-room, out-houses, &c., standing on Fazendaree ground, admeasuring 3595 7/9 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on or towards the North by the wall of the property of Sett Jeewajee Manockjee, South by Lot No. 2, East by the private Road, and West by the Batty ground of Cursetbye widow of Dossabhoy Eduljee and Govind and Casinath Atmaram.

Lot 2.

A piece or parcel of Cultivated Land or Ground with a pucka built Bungalow, Cook-room, Stable, and out-houses, &c., standing on the Fazendaree ground, admeasuring 3807 6/9 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on or towards the North by the wall of Lot No. 1, South by Lot No. 3, East by the private Road and West by batty grounds of Leise Puro and Juss Puro.

Lot 3.

A piece or parcel of Cultivated Land or Ground with a pucka built Bungalow, Cook-room, Stable, &c., standing on Fazendaree, ground admeasuring 3993 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on or towards the North by the wall of Lot No. 2, South by Lot No. 4, East by private Road and West by the batty grounds of Juss Puro and Waesodew Ramchunderjee.

Lot 4.

A piece or parcel of Cultivated Land, with a pucka built Bungalow, Cook-room, Stable, &c. standing on Fazendaree ground, admeasuring 5460 4/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded towards the North by Lot No. 3, South by Lot No. 5, East by private Road, and West by the batty grounds of Bhawa Madowjee.

Lot 5.

A piece or parcel of Cultivated Land, with a pucka built Bungalow, Cook-room, Stable, &c., standing on Fazendaree ground, admeasuring 5320 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded towards the North by Private Road, the South by the batty grounds of Narrayen Junnajee tailor, East by the batty grounds of Juggonnath Sunkerset, Esq., and the West by the batty ground of Bhawee Madowjee.

N. B.—The above are open to private offers previous to the day of sale, and all particulars can be obtained from the undersigned.

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PORT WINE.

Of unexceptionable quality, at Rs. 18 per dozen.

MARTELL'S DARK BRANDY.

A few cases of this celebrated Brandy for sale at Rs. 21 per dozen, to close an account.

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Of superior quality, at Rs. 13-8 per dozen.

A MOUNTAIN BAROMETER, by Cary, of London, with portable Tripod and fitted in Case, a rare opportunity for those engaged in the Trigonometrical Survey.

REFRIGERATORS.

A few of these are on view at the rooms of the undersigned. They are of handsome construction, so that while affording the means of cooling large quantities of either beer, wine, fruits or the like with a limited supply of cooling material, serve as an attractive and decorative article of dining room furniture. The prices vary from Rs. 60 and upwards.

MANILLA CHEROOTS.

Old and approved at Rs. 14 per box of 500.

Bombay, 17th Jan. 1862. CRAWFORD & Co.

REMOVAL.

THE Office of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company has been removed from Apollo Street, No. 6, to No. 20, Medow Street, opposite to Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall's, Fort.

L. C. D. MENEZES,
Manager B. S. N. Co.

DR. WYLIE, has removed from the Fort to 24, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon.

Sale of a Coffee Plantation on the Kotagherry Ghaut.

W. E. SCHMIDT will sell by Public Auction (if not previously disposed of by private bargain) at Ootacamund, on SATURDAY the 8th February 1862 at 12 o'clock noon, the Coffee Plantation and Estate of Anacuttee on the Kotagherry Ghaut. The Property consists of upwards of 500 acres of Lands, with abundance of water for irrigating, pulping, &c. The Plantation contains between sixty-five, and seventy thousand plants in thriving condition, most of which will be in bearing next year. The Title Deeds, Plan, &c. can be seen, and further particulars obtained on reference to W. E. Schmidt.

Ootacamund, 20th Dec. 1861.

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HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN NAVY LIST, including a list of the Vessels, corrected up to 6th January.

Bombay Gazette, 27, Apollo Street.

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Contents.

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Original Notes on the Plays of William Shakspeare, as edited by Charles Knight. By C. A. D. Gordon. No. I.—Romeo and Juliet.
"And there was no more Sea."—St. John.
A Glimpse of Deccan Life; or an intercepted Letter from John Sandford, of that "prying" and "radical" Department the "Surveying and Levelling."
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ALLSOPP'S BEER.

BOTTLED by Messrs. F. Friend & Co., just received by their Agents, in good condition, in Quarts and Pints. Price Rs. 5 and Rs. 3½ per dozen.

Also a quantity of country bottled at Rs. 5 per dozen for Quarts and Rs. 3½ per ozen for Pints.

DUBLIN STOUT in Quarts at Rs. 5 per dozen.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Bombay, Nov. 26th, 1861.

ON SALE.

At the Godowns of the Undersigned.

LA ROSE CLARET in 1 Dozen Cases, from Messrs. *Block, Grey* and *Block* of London.

ROBERT, STRONG & Co.

Nesbit Row, 30th December 1861.

BURDON'S WINE.

AN Arrival of the above favourite PALE SHERRY WINE for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

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Sole Agents.

FOR SALE.

Ex Janet Willis from London.

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT of carefully selected Sherries, bottled by *Messrs. R. Johnston & Co.*, Mincing Lane and Pall Mall, London.

Yellow Seal ... ... Rs. 25 per dozen.
Green „ ... ... „ 24 „
Red „ ... ... „ 23 „

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CARBONELL'S SHERRY and PORT.

RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT.

BARTON & GUESTLER'S LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET.

MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to Cursetjee Nowrojee, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

TREACHER & Co.

BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KURRACHEE, and KOTREE.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

Confidently Recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

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Black Seal ... Amontillado		per dozen	Rs.	28
Bronze do. / White do. ... Good Dinner Wines		„	„	24
Brown do. / Yellow do.		„	„	22
MADERIA, very old		„	„	42
PORT—				
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	„	„	28
Do. Do.	Pints	„	„	15
Red Seal	Quarts	„	„	24
Do. Do.	Pints	„	„	13
CLARET—				
Chateux Margaux		„	„	34
Leoville		„	„	28
St. Julien		„	„	22
Medoc		„	„	16
CHAMPAGNE—				
Superior quality ... A. DePaul	Quarts	„	„	40
Do. ... A. DePaul	Pints	„	„	21
Do. ... J. C. Moriset	Quarts	„	„	36
Do. ... do.	Pints	„	„	19
HOCK—				
Sparkling and Still { Dembar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine ... }		per dozen	Rs.	38
MOSELLE do. { do. }				
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE		„	„	21
TREACHER & Co. do.		„	„	18
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Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		„		
do. ... Julies Robins (30 years old)		„	„	50
Rum ... Fine old Jamaica		„	„	20
Gin—Old Tom ... Booth, London		„		
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			per dozen.
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Amontillado	Qts.	Rs.	32
Pale	Qts.	„	26 to 28
Do.	Qts.	„	20 to 24
Golden	Qts.	„	24 to 26
PORT—			
1st quality	Qts.	„	28
Do.	Pts.	„	15
2nd quality	Qts.	„	21 to 24
Do.	Pts.	„	13
CHAMPAGNE—			
1st quality	Qts.	„	40
Do.	Pts.	„	20
2nd quality	Qts.	„	36
Do.	Pts.	„	19
HOCK—			
Sparkling	Qts.	„	40
Do.	Pts.	„	20
MOSELLE—			
Sparkling	Qts.	„	40
Do.	Pts.	„	20
CLARET—			
Margaux	Qts.	„	32
Leoville	Qts.	„	26
La Rose	Qts.	„	24
Medoc	Qts.	„	18
Do.	Pts.	„	12
BRANDY—			
1st quality, Pale	Qts.	„	23 to 30
2nd Do.	Qts.	„	20 to 24
OLD TOM, Booth's	Qts.	„	20
GINGER WINE, Crabbe's	Qts.	„	21
WHISKEY, (Scotch)	Qts.	„	24
BEER ALLSOPP'S—			
English bottled	Qts.	„	6-8
Country do.	Qts.	„	6
English do.	Pts.	„	4-4
Country do.	Pts.	„	4
PORTER	Qts.	„	6-8
Ditto.	Pts.	„	4-4
CURACAO, MARASCHINO, & NOYEAU.		„	40
BASS Co.'s BEER		at Rs.	6-8

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10 Hummum Street, Bombay, 16th Feb. 1861.

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3rd December, 1861.

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To Balance of Reserve Fund at this date	2,05,158	5	3
Rupees.	8,32,158	5	3
By Balance of Reserve Fund on the 31st December 1860	1,68,906	0	9
By Profit of the year ending 31st Dec. 1861 after paying all the current expenses of the Bank	6,63,252	4	6
Rupees.	8,32,158	5	3

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31st December 1861.

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Conserve of Tomata, Essence of Coffee, Dried Herbs, Celery, Seed, Tapioca, Carraway Seeds, Arrowroot, in ½ lb., in 1 lb., and in 2 lb., Pearl Barley, in 2 lb. cans. in 4 lb. in 7 lb., Scotch Oatmeal, in 2 lb. cans, in 4 lb., and in 7 lb., Italian Maccaroni, ditto Vermicelli, Cagliari Paste, Parmasan Cheese, Prepared Jamaica Ginger, Mixed Spice Orange Flower Water, ½ pints, Honey in bottles, Mince Meat in jars of 3 lbs., Chocolate in 4 oz. fancy packets, Cocoa Paste, ½ lb. pots, Homœopathic Cocoa, ½ lb. packet, ditto ditto 1 lb. packet, ditto ditto ½ lb. tins, ditto ditto 1 lb. tins, Isinglass, ditto in ½ lb. tins, ditto in 1 oz. do. and 2 oz. do, Patent Isinglass in ½ lb. tins. Gelatine in ½ lb. tins, Robinson's Groats and Barley in tins, Grimwade's Dessicated Milk, Table Salt, in jars, Knives for opening canisters, Dun's Essence of Coffee, and Russian Caviere.

Huntley and Palmer's Biscuits.

Mixed Biscuits, Current Tunbridge, Carraway ditto, Ginger ditto, Lemon ditto, Citron, Shrewsbury, Rich Arrowroot, Oriental, Soiree, Coffee, Cracknels, Filberts, Walnuts, Dessert Cakes, Presburgh Biscuits, Vanilla, Maccarons, Ratafias, Almond Drops, Ginger ditto, Finger Biscuits, Osborne ditto, Ginger Wafer, Carraway do, Victoria, Brighton, Brown College, Fancy Machine, Albert Biscuits, Queen's do, Nondsuch. Picnic do., Nic Nacs, Plain Arrowroot, Abernethy, small, Ditto large, Captain's small, Ditto large, Travellers' Soda, Lunch, Fine Cabin, Oval Thin Captain's, Seed Biscuits Spice Nuts, Ginger Nuts, Loaf Gingerbread.

Fortnum Mason & Co.'s Stores.

York Hams in tins, Strabourgh Bacon, Ditto Smoked Ox Tongues, Ditto Collared Ditto (ready for use), Reindeer Ditto, Russian Caviare Ditto, Boar's head with Pistachois and Truffles and French Mustard.

INDIA OILMAN'S STORES &c.

Chutney.

Cashmere Chutney, (Mild) Green Mango Chutney, Bengal (Hot) Chutney, Tamarind Chutney, Sliced Mango Chutney, Superior Madras Chutney, Indian Delicious Chutney without Chilly.

Sauces.

Superior Tapp's Sauce, Green Mango Sauce, Mooltan Sauce, (Fresh), Tomata Sauce.

Pickles.

Cashmere Pickle, Ginger Pickle, Sliced Mango Pickle, Lemon Pickle, Mango Pickle in ⅓, ½ and whole kegs.

Fish Pickles.

Fish Roe Pickle, Best Tamarind Fish, superior Balachow in pots.

Curry Powder.

Bengal Curry Powder, Superior Madras Curry Powder (the directions, if punctually attended to, will make most excellent Curries), superior Madras Curry Paste, Muligatawny Paste.

Sundries.

Ripe Mango Fruits, Superior Mango Fruit for Tarts, Superior Pineapple for Tarts, Superior Lemon Barley Sugar, Refined (Poona) Mustard, Cayenne Pepper, Chilly Vinegar, Nepaul Chilly.

Preserves.

Superior Preserved Mango, in stone jars, ditto ditto in China jars.

Syrups.

Mango Syrup, Ginger Syrup, Superior Red Tamarind Syrup Orange Syrup.

Jams.

Guava Jam, in 2 lb. pots, Mango Jam, and Tamarind Jam.

Jellies.

Superior Guava Jelly in 2 lb. pots, Rozel Jelly, Kurranda Jelly, Green Grape Jelly, and Mango Jelly.

Marmalade.

Superior Mango Marmalade, Citron Marmalade, Lemon Marmalade, Ginger Marmalade, Orange Marmalade.

China Preserves of first quality.

Chow-Chow, Ginger, Citron Pears, Conequat, Mango, Hoonaf and Orange Preserves, in cases of 6 stone jars.

Sundries.

Mocha Coffee, in bags of 7 lbs., ditto. do. 14 lbs. Wynaad plantation do., 7 and 14 lbs. bags, Bengal Crystal Sugar No. 1, in boxes of 14 lbs. and 28 lbs., do. do. do. No. 2 do. do. do., soft and moist for Pudding do., Tea, Flowery Pekoe, first quality, in 10 catty boxes, do. do. do. 2nd sort, do. do. Souchong and Pouchong, first quality, in 10 catty boxes, Manilla Cheroots Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in boxes of 500, Trinchinopoly Cheroots, Price's Table and Carriage Candles, Loaf Sugar, and choice Breakfast Congou, Tea, very superior in 22 lbs. Boxes.

Choice Wines, Spirits & Liqueurs, &c.

Sherry—Pale and Golden, Worthington's-Bya's Maclean's Phelp's, and Cunliffe's very choice and Pale Sherry—Chillingworth's Crown Sherry—Cunliffe's in pints and Chillingworth's Port—Fine old Hunt's and Graham's quarts Port—Do., do., do., pints, Amontillado—very superior quarts, Geneva Holland's Gin, in cases of 15 large flasks, Geneva—Do., do., do., small do., Gin—Finest London Old Tom, Swaine, Boord,'s and Booths,' Crabbee's Ginger Wine and Whisky—Malt. Rum—Old Jamaica. Champagne—Finest Sparkling, Num's first quality, quarts, Do., do., do., pints. Do., do., Caneaux & Sons, first quality in quarts, Do. do. do. Ruinart's do. Do. do. do. do. pints, Moselle, Sparkling, 1st quality Henkell's qrts. Do., do., Canneaux & Sons, qts., Do., do., do., pints, Hock, Sparkling 1st quality. Henkell's in quarts, Do., do., do., Do., pints, do., Canneaux & Sons. qrts., Hock, Sparkling, Canneaux & Sons, Madeira, East India, very choice, quarts, Claret Leoville, Larose, St. Julien, Medoc, Cognac—very superior old and pale, Exshaw's No. 1 Ditto, ditto, No. 2 Ditto, Dunkin's No. 1 Ditto, No. 2. Ditto, Newton, Gardon's, Cossert's Choise Madeira Curacao, in stone crutches large, Do. do., small. do. do. very superior large. Do. do. do. small, Maraschino de Zara, Do., do., Cherry Cordial, Copenhagen, Pale Ale—Allsop's London, bottled by Friend, Do., do., do., Do., Tenant's do., Do., do., do. do., Bass's & Allsopp's botld, Do. do. Stout—Tenant's XX., Stout—Guiness's Porter in pints and qrts; Price's Sperm Table and Carriage Candles.

*** Up-country orders will be promptly executed.

PESTONJEE JEWANJEE & Co.,

24th Oct. 1861. Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

TO MOFUSSIL PRINTERS.

FOR SALE.—DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES, in first rate order.

Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.

Brass Column and Heading Rules.

2000 lbs. Small Pica, second hand, but in good condition.

Ink, Red and Green.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

Commercial Gazette.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Friday, 17th January 1862.

EXCHANGE.

Exchange is hardly be said to have opened though some credits have done at 2s. 0 11/16d. to 2s. 0⅞d. and Document paper at 2s. 0 13/16d. to 2s. 0⅞d.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight	2s. ⅞d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do.	2s. 0⅞d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	sight	100½
Madras	30 do. do.	99
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 213½ per $100

SHARES.

Names	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 ℔ cent.	62 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	17 do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	70 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	97
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	14
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	28½
Central Bank of W. India..	150	2½ do.	3¾ Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 25 ℔ sh. Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 13 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Noml. [sh. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company.	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 ℔ sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 5,750 do.
Colaba Land Company ...	10,000	00 ℔ sh.	Rs. 11,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 ℔ sh.	Rs. 4,000 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	590	32 do.	Rs. 200 p. sh.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 800 ℔ sh.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	℔ Anm. 450 ℔ sh.	[Prem. nom. Rs. 875 Div
Do. New Shares	625	......	Rs. 150 Prem.
Do. New Shares	200	......	Rs. 130 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	......	Rs. 2,000 Prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	500	......	Rs. 300 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	......	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Company..	550	......	Rs. 90 do.
Throstle Mill Company ...	4,000	......	250 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	......	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan...........	85¼
,, Loan 1835-36...........	85½
,, Loan 1842-43...........	85½
,, Loan 1854-55...........	85½
New Five Per Cent. Loan...........	98
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan...........	104½ to 104¾

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each........................	Rs. 10-4	
Bank of England Notes...........	Nominal.	
Spanish Dollars........................	Rs. 230	Nominal.
Carolus........................	,, 250	do.
Mexican Dollars........................	,, 227	do.
German Crowns........................	,, 213½	do.
Five Franc Pieces	,, 204	
Bar Silver........................	,, 105½	
Gold Leaf	,, 16-8	

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)......	£2 17s. 6d.	£3 0s. 0d.
,, (Seeds).........	£2 10s. 0d.	£2 12s. 6d.
To London (Cotton)	£2 15s. 0d.	£2 17s. 6d.
,, (Seeds)	£2 17s. 6d.	£3 0s. 0d.
To Rice Ports	£3 15s. 0d.	
To China	Rs. 10 offd.	
To Clyde	no offers.	

The *Westminster*, 731 tons, has been chartered today to load full cargo from Cochin to London for a lump sum of £3500.

PRICES CURRENT (JANUARY 8th 1862.)

		Per candy
COTTON :		
Broach, Surat, and Jumboosur, (new) *nom.* at	Rs.	160 to 161
Dhollera, Bhownuggur, (new)................	,,	161 to 163
Oomravuttee (new)	,,	153 to 155
Barsee, (new)	,,	147 to 148
Khandeish, (new)	,,	142 to 143
Mangalore, (new)........................	,,	145 to 146
Varawul, (new)	,,	145 to 146
Compta, (new)........................	,,	160 to 161
Sawginned Dharwar	,,	208 to 210
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1480 to 1490.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish ......at Rs.	5-8 to 5-9	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	6-12 to 6-14	,,
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	24 to 25	
	33 to 34	

OPIUM MEMORANDUM for the week ending Tuesday, 14th January 1862.

Years.	Passes Granted: Up to 28th Dec 1861.	Passes Granted: From 29th Dec to 4th Jan. 1862.	Passes Granted: Total.	Imported into Bombay: Up to 7th Jan. 1861.	Imported into Bombay: From 8th to 14th Jan. 1862.	Imported into Bombay: Lost on the Road.	Imported into Bombay: Total Imported.	Exported by Sea: Up to 7th Jan. 1862.	Exported by Sea: From 8th to 14th Jan. 1862.	Exported by Sea: Total.	Balance.
AT INDORE. Chests.											
For 1859-60	...	...	*43,984	...	...	8½	*43,975½	43,896½	2½	43,899	76½
,, 1860-61	...	...	*40,703	...	...	79	40,624	35,995½	1,262½	37,258	3,366
,, 1861-62	757	752	1,509	71	145	...	216	...	31	31	185
AT AHMEDABAD. Chests.											
For 1859-60	...	...	*4,683	...	...	...	*4,683	4,664	...	4,664	19
,, 1860-61	...	...	*4,168	...	...	18½	*4,149½	2,830	12	2,957	1,192½
,, 1861-62	7	...	7	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...

* During the whole Season.

Detail of Exports from 8th to 14th Jan. 1862.

	Chests.	
OF THE SEASON 1859-60.		
Per Steamer "Orissa"	1	
Per Steamer "Lightning"	1½	2½
OF THE SEASON 1860-61.		
Per Steamer "Orissa"	...	
Per Steamer "Lightning"	502	
....	884½	
Purchased by Government	3	1389½
OF THE SEASON 1861-62.		
Per Steamer "Lightning"		31
	Total...	1,423

(Errors excepted)
C. J. DAVIES,
Acting Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P.D.

N.B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

Bombay Custom House, 15th January 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle Street, London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
T. A. MITCHELL, Esq., M. P., *Chairman.*
————— *Deputy Chairman.*
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz:—

6 months' sight not under £50, at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
4 months' sight not under £50, at 2s. 0¼d. ,,
3 months' sight not under £20, at 2s. 0d. ,,
2 months' sight not under £20, at 1s. 11½d. ,,
1 month's sight not under £10, at 1s. 11½d. ,,
On demand .... at 1s. 11½d. ,,

All drafts to be paid for, on delivery, at the Bank's Office.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Floating Deposits (CURRENT ACCOUNTS) at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on he Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India. If remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent. commission.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Acting Agent.

January 3rd, 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight		2s. 0½d. per Rupee.		
Ditto	at 4	ditto	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	2s. 0d.	do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s. 11½d.	do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s. 11½d.	do.
Ditto	Sight	ditto	1s. 11½d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's B. ls, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business............10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 10th January 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	....	2s. 0½d. per Rupee.	
,, 4 do.	....	2s. 0¼d.	do.
,, 3 do.	....	2s. 0d.	do.
,, 2 do.	....	1s. 11½d.	do.
,, 1 do.	....	1s. 11½d.	do.
,, on demand			
On Scotland do. / On Ireland do.	.... }	1s. 11½d.	do.
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		1s. 11½d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1s. 11½d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards .... 2 per ct. per annum
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice............... 3 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do. .... 4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do. .... 5 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits for Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realised, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of.. ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody.. ¼ per cent.

Hours of business............ 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negociate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay 3rd January 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.

Incorporated June 1857, by Letters Patent under 7 and 8 Victoria, C. 112.

HEAD OFFICE........................ LONDON.
GENERAL MANAGER.............. M. BALFOUR, Esq., in India.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, and HONG-KONG.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVE FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKHS OF RUPEES.)

HEAD OFFICE LONDON.

Manager at Bombay ...	....	H. B. MACCULLOCH, Esq.
Officiating *Manager at Calcutta* ...		H. G. DUNLOP, Esq.
Manager at Madras......		E. MORRISS, Esq.
do.	*Agra*	W. BIRKS, Esq.
do.	*Kurrachee*...	R. E. W. BAKER, Esq.
do.	*Lahore*	HECTOR GUNN, Esq.
do.	*Umritsur* ...	T. BAILEY, Esq.
do.	*Hong-kong*...	H. NOBLE, Esq.
do.	*Shanghai* ...	H. TURNER, Esq.

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight..	....	2s. 0½d.
,, 4 months' sight..........	....	2s. 0¼d.
,, 3 months' sight..........	....	2s.
,, 2 months' sight..........	....	1s. 11½d.
,, 1 month's sight..........	....	1s. 11½d.
,, On demand		
On Scotland .... / On Ireland	}	1s. 11½d.
Circular Notes		1s. 11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current, Deposits, payable on demand of not ess than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH,
Manager.

Bombay, 6th January 1862.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand .... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months.... .... 5 do. do.
Ditto do. 12 do.......................... 6 do. do.
No Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities .... 8 per cent.
On other Securities .... 9 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight		....	2s. 0½d. per Rupee	
Ditto	3	ditto	1s. 11½d.	do.
Ditto	2	ditto	1s. 11½d.	do.
Ditto	1	ditto	1s. 11½d.	do.
Ditto	on demand	....	1s. 11½d.	do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or emitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per ent. commission.

Hours of business,........................ 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays.................................... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Manager.

Bombay, 16th January 1862.

Shipping Intelligence.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Jan. 16	Elphinstone (s)	Taunton	Surat 15 Jan.
	Clive (sloop)	Lloyd	Bushire 22 Dec.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Jan. 16	Fanny Forsyth	Litten	Liverpool.
	J. J. Dussumier	Conlon.........	Bordeaux via Malabar Coast.
	Flying Venus	Wittiscombe..	Liverpool.
	Taptee (s)	Ellis.............	Surat.
	Pleiad (s)	White	Vingorla.
	Berenice (s)...........	Holt.............	Surat & Kurrachee

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, from Surat.—Major and Mrs. Crawford; Mr. Anstey; Mr. Bayley; Mr. Anderson; and 105 natives.

Per H. M.'s sloop *Clive*, from Bushire.—Dr. and Mrs. Hyslop and child, and 1 native.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamer *Taptee*, to Surat.—Mr. and Mrs. Woodhouse; Dr. Mackenzie; Mrs. Raitt; and 84 natives.

Port Clearance.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *King of Algeria*, G. Brown, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Marion*, D. Fleming, bound to Cochin and Colombo.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Cassibelanus*, for London.
Ship *Seafield*, for London.
Ship *Shaw Allum*, for Calcutta.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Cardiff.

Bosphorus.—1,005 Tons Coals, 32,878 packages Iron.

From Calcutta.

Allumghur.—4,790 bags Sugar, 1,300 bags Rice, 469 bales Gunnies, 36 bales Broad Cloth, 1 box Sealing Wax, 603 bales Jute, 10 casks Tobacco, 3 boxes Flower Oil, 6 bundles Copperware, 27 boxes Piece Goods, 39 bags Long Peper Roots, 56 bags Saltpetre, 86 packages Cardamoms, 47 packages Long Line, 396 bundles Hemp Twine, 39 cases Piece Goods and Raw Silk, 8 packages Wooden Beads, 43 packages Sundries.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Thursday, 16th January 1862.

For London.

Cassibelanus.—1,461 bags Linseed, 2,191½ cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Castilian.—60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.; 1,310 bundles Coir Yarn, 150 cwt., Mooljee Jeatha; 100 bales Rags, 350 cwt., Dossabhoy Cursetjee.

Gibson Craig.—16 bales Sheep Skins, 400 corges, Stearns Hobart and Co.; 1,500 bags Rapeseed, 2,150 cwt., Jadoo Ragowjee.

Caroline Agnes.—315 pieces E. Teeth, 18 cwt. 1 qr. 1 lb., W. Nicol and Co.; 1 case Mocha Coffee, 1 maund, Heerjee M. and Sons.

King Lear.—154 bags Black Peppers, 223 cwt., Runchordass Canjee; 52 cases Olibanum, 116½ cwt., Sewjee Nensee and Co.

Seafield.—1,000 bags Linseed, 1,500 cwt., Cursondass Madhowdass.

For Liverpool.

Queen of the North.—535 bales Cotton 1,872½ cwt., Robinson and Co.; 55 bales Wool, 165 cwt., Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Jaiseeram Cursonram; Loose Country Bones, 105 cwt., Jooma Natha.

Natolia.—80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Chuttoorbhoy Hurry; ½ bale Cotton, 1¾ cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Govinda Hurry.

Mindora.—54 bales Wool, 162 cwt., Goculdass Madowjee; 27½ bales Wool, 82½ cwt., Dwarkadass Sungjee.

Uncas.—3 bales Cotton, 10½ cwt., Luloobhoy Hurgowondass; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Dhunjeebhoy Jamsetjee.

Typhoon.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Canjee Toolsidass; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt, Goculdass Madowjee.

General Neil.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Hajee Curin Janmohmed; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Robinson and Co.

Peter Maxwell.—625 bales Cotton, 2,187½ cwt., Jadoo Ragowjee; 155 bales Cotton, 542½ cwt., Luckmedass Hunsraz; 600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Wookerda Khatesy.

Excellent.—18 bales Wool, 54 cwt., Jumnadass Luxmedass; 210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Killick Nixon and Co.

Silisia.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Luckmechund Nursy Sons.

Charger.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Leckie and Co.

Venetia.—400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Numsookbhoy Bhugoobhoy; 240 bags Country Galls, 300 cwt., Jairam Visram.

Rosalie.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., P. and D. F. Cama and Co.

Amoor.—1,010 bundles Coir Yarn, 90 cwt., Mangesh Pandoorung.

Concordia.—240 bags Galls, 300 cwt., Jairam Visram.

Malakoff.—400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee.

For Hull.

Frenchman.—500 bags Rapeseed, 843¾ cwt.; 22 bundles Hemp. 16 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.; 225 bags Linseed, 337½ cwt. Juvarechund Vusunjee.

For Belle Isle.

Esperance.—1,000 bags Gingeelly Seed, 1,500 cwt., Volkart Brothers.

For Calcutta.

Shaw Allum.—400 packages Red Ochre, 450 cwt., Rahim Munjee.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

658 Agricola, Aikenhead—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
534 Cassibelanus—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee. (c. l. Jan. 16)
501 Caroline Agnes, Ovenstone—Forbes & Co.
810 Gosforth, A. Shaw—Grey & Co. (c. l. Dec. 16)
1199 Cospatrick, Scott—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Dec. 18)
980 Gibson Craig, Smith—Burstall & Co. (c. l. Jan. 15)
1112 Her Majesty, G. F. Seymour—Leckie & Co.
1970 King Lear, Condoce—Wallace & Co. (c. l. Dec. 28)
629 Seafield, Mackay—D. H. Cama & Co. (c. l. Jan. 16)
1074 Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Dec. 7)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

860 Amoor, J. Potts—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Dec. 19)
1060 Charger, Smyth—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Dec. 30)
972 Concordia, Ross—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Dec. 14)
1212 Excellent, Davies—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Dec. 4)
1250 Feronia, Hutchinson—Finlay Scott & Co.
970 General Niell, Clark.—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c.l. Jan. 9)
1300 Gertrude, Congdon—J. P. Cornforth. (c. l. Dec. 9)
1195 Herald, Smellie—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Jan. 13)
1707 King of Algeria, Brown—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Nov. 21)
1104 Malakoff, Harris—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Dec. 12)
1334 Mindora, W. Flett—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Dec. 5)
1075 Natolia, Maguire, Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Dec. 13)
1343 Peter Maxwell, Marshall—Ewart Latham & Co. (c. l. Jan. 9)
1272 Protector, S. Clarke—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.
1669 Queen of the North—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Dec. 5)
623 Recorder, Osborn—Grey & Co.
800 Rosalie, Williams—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. l. Dec. 2)
787 Silesia, Martin—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Dec. 21)
1164 Startled Fawn, Lauther—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. l. Jan. 9)
1316 Typhoon, White—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Dec. 18)
1320 Uncas, Boag—Dirm Hunter & Co. (c. l. Dec. 12)
560 Venetia, Bowen—Leckie & Co. (c. l. Jan. 8)

FOR RICE PORTS.

845 Madge Wildfire, Tate—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
669 Moskwa, Thul—J. P. Cornforth & Co.

CHANNEL FOR ORDERS.

391 Helen Morrow, Mather—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR HULL.

1156 Frenchman,—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Jan. 2)

FOR BELLE ISLE FOR ORDERS.

396 Esperance, Nicolos—S. Tyebjee & Co. (c. l. Jan. 2)

FOR CHINA.

815 Ophir, Howard—D. H. Cama & Co.

FOR PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

98 Pauline, J. S. Lobo—C. B. Knipe (c. l. Dec. 13)

FOR COLOMBO.

266 Pearl (s), Dorman—Wallace & Co.

FOR MOULMAIN.

789 H. B. Mildmay, Webb—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
450 Sir John Moore, Robertson—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1351 Catherine Glen, Purdy—Canjee Lilladhur. (c. l. Jan. 14)
819 Futtay Rahamon—Woosman Wydina. (c. l. Jan. 10)
1185 Shaw Allum, Clark—F. M. Essa & Co. (c. l. Jan. 16)

FOR MAURITIUS.

Perry, Nacoda. (c. l. Dec. 27)

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Mahomedy, Nacoda—S. M. Abdool Lutiff. (c. l. Oct. 7)

FOR ZANZIBAR.

Gazell, Nacoda. (c. l. Jan. 6)

FOR JUDDA.

513 Fazel Currim, Nacoda—H. E. Cadoo. (c. l. Dec. 9)
300 Futtay Sultan,—H. J. Noor Mahomed. (c. l. Jan. 2)

FOR COLSAGURPATAM.

95 Mohideenbux, Nacoda—Kosoo Pragon. (c. l. Jan. 13)

FOR KURRACHEE.

365 Governor Higginson (s), G. Greig—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

459 Tilly (s) C. Gething—B. S. N. Co. (c. l. Jan. 15)

FOR COCHIN.

730 Westminster, C. Pickering—W. Nicol & Co.

NOT FIXED.

744 Admiral, Clarke—B. F. Cama.
1023 Agenoria, P. Johnson—Peel Cassels & Co.
900 Allum Ghir, G. Henderson—H. A. Noor Mahomed.
672 Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.
356 Amherst, Henderson—W. Nicol & Co.
530 Anna Henderson, Reiffe—W. Nicol & Co.
609 Aspasia, Lamb—W. Nicol & Co.
1068 Black Eagle, Mearnes—Rennie Scovell & Co.
1346 Bosphorus, Murphy—W. Nicol & Co.
2020 Challenge, Thorndike—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
209 Champion, Owen—Jewraz Sazen.
936 Clara Wheeler, Hiltz—Lawrence & Co.
450 Colbert, Bommclar—Dossabhoy Cursetjee.
344 Coromandel, Baudry—J. N. Wadia Sons & Co.
832 Crescent City, Garrett—A. H. Huschke & Co.
300 Dadloy, Nacoda—G. M. Abdool.
535 Daniel Sharp, Cushing—Stearns Hobart & Co.
398 Dunsandle, Ginder—Remington & Co.
1019 Earl of Clare, Wilson—R. Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy & Co.
519 Early Dawn, Ewis—A. H. Huschke & Co.
1066 Egeria, Pollock—Coupland & Co.
582 Euphemus, Shepherd—H. E. Adon.
1201 Futtay Mombarack, Nacoda—Cursondass Verzdass.
477 Good Success, Magregor—Sir J. Jejeebhoy Sons & Co.
1000 Iskundersha, Mahomed.
1418 Jacob A. Westerwelt, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.
345 Japan, R. Henderson—H. M. Sedick.
508 Kossuth, P. L. Jones—Mirza Ally Mahomed.
374 Khusrove, Gray—Bhugwandass Pursotumdass.
850 Lauderdale, Bowers—Leckie & Co.
Le Harthee, Nacoda—Jairam Sewjee.
1360 Macduff, Blacklock—Peel, Cassels & Co.
130 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
829 Minerva, Merrymann.—Remington & Co.
643 Moreno, White—Wallace & Co.
1149 Mornington, Lowen—W. Nicol & Co.
Nautis, Nacodo.—C. S. Sons & Co.
784 Niobe, Lindholm.
891 Prince of Wales, Winkler—P. Heerachund Sons & Co.
259 Punjab, A. L. Taylor—H. E. H. Habib.
829 Redan, Evans—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
237 Robert Lowe (s), Congabten—W. Nicol & Co.
483 Rob Roy, T. Howard—Edward Bates & Co.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.
150 Shapoorjee Heerjee, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
371 Snowdrop, Armstrong—Finlay Scott & Co. (in Dock.)
591 Southern Cross, Brinton—W. Nicol & Co.
74 Sullamattee, Nacoda—Sewjee Lalljee.
926 Sunbeam, O'dell.
764 Tamerlane, Caldwell—W. & A. Graham & Co.
363 Teazer, John Shaw—Hajee Mahomed Sedick.
1275 Ticonderoga, Sloughton—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
1069 Thornhill, Cunningham—Coupland & Co.
1800 Tudor, Wherland—Killick, Nixon & Co.
543 Tropic Bird, Dawson—Wallace & Co.
999 Union, Skilling—Bramhall & Co.
891 Vernon, Jones—Wallace & Co.
848 Vittoria, Tate—Peel, Cassels & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1000 Ganges, Sparkes.
1200 Madras, E. P. G. Browne.
880 Pottinger, King.
742 Singapore, Wright.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

465 Balaklava, Kazey		Sept. 5
252 Castor, G. Attard		May 26
304 Douglas	J. L. Dunolly & Co.	
682 Excelsior, Faithful.........		
449 Emma, Keys		Oct. 30
465 Gilmore	J. L. Dunolly & Co.	
377 Lemuella	S. Tyebjee & Co.	
779 Sir R. Abercrombie.........	Ewart Latham, & Co.	
658 Velocity, Shrewsbury......		Sept. 14
419 Victoria, Gibbs		Sept. 14
641 Westward Ho, Wilkinson.		
FROM LIVERPOOL.		
650 Clara, Peters		
485 Jane Blythe..................		
727 Swithamley, Weir		Aug. 31
FROM HULL.		
497 Sarah March		July 6

BENGAL.

ARRIVAL.—January 7, Ship *Kurrachee*, Clark, from Liverpool 18th September.

Naval and Military Gazette.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

14th January.—Major Prescott, Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Hingolee.

15th Do.—Lieut. Colonel Lucas, Royal H. Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.

16th Do.—Captain V. Peyton, 23rd Regt. N. L. I., on leave, from Tanna.

DEPARTURES.

16th January.—Inspector General of Hospital, Mackenzie, Medical Department, on duty, to Surat.

Do.—Assistant Surgeon H. Blane, M. Department, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Do.—Lieut. H. Gibson, 11th Regt. on duty, to Deesa.

Do.—Captain J. C. Farquharson, 3rd Light Cavalry, from leave to Poona.

Lieut. A. Campbell, 2nd Madras Cavalry, to join, to Secunderabad.

Do.—Assistant Surgeon Taylor, Medical Staff, on duty, to Khandalla.

Do.—Lieut. H. Paul, 23rd Regt. L. N. I., on duty, to Tanna.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Thursday, 16th January 1862.

H. M.'s 33rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard.
The 18th Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.
The Guard at the Castle Gate will be furnished tomorrow by H. M.'s 33rd Regiment.

1. Corporal O'Donnell and 2 Privates of H. M.'s 1st Fusiliers, arrived from Poona this morning on duty, are attached to the 33rd Regt., and the Officer Commanding is requested to provide them with return tickets by tomorrow evening's train.

2. Referring to No. 7 of the Garrison Orders of the 4th instant, the ball practice therein ordered for the 18th Regt. N. I., will take place tomorrow at 6½ A. M.

3. The 23rd Regt. N. L. I., will parade on Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock in native dress in their own lines for inspection by the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th January 1862.

No. 26.—The following Officer, having applied for admission to the Staff Corps constituted by the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, is appointed to the Bombay Corps from the 29th October last, subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India:—

Captain Thomas Edward Gordon, 95th Regiment of Foot, Staff Officer, Sholapore.

Bombay Castle, 10th January 1862.

No. 28.—Surgeon Thom is appointed to act as Garrison Surgeon, Bombay, during the absence of Surgeon Major Manisty, or until further orders.

No. 29.—Veterinary Surgeon H. J. Fitter is allowed a furlough to Europe, for eighteen months, on medical certificate, and permitted to proceed *via* the Cape.

No. 30.—Capt. J. H. S. Pierce, of H. M.'s 34th Regt. N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe, for two years, on private affairs, under the New Furlough Regulations.

No. 31.—Lieut. Colonel J. Forbes, C.B., of H. M.'s 3rd Regt. L. C., is allowed a furlough to Europe, for eighteen months on medical certificate.

No. 32.—Captain J. R. Boswall, of H. M.'s 51st Regt. Madras N. I., is allowed a furlough to Sea and South Australia, for two years, on medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 11th January 1862.

No. 33.—The undermentioned Cadets for the Engineers and Infantry are promoted to Lieuts. and Ensigns respectively, and rank is assigned to them from the dates specified opposite their respective names, subject to the approval of Her Majesty:—

For the Engineers.

Bruce Outram Seton, Edward D'Oyley Twemlow, John Donaldson Cruickshank, Cortland Alexander McGregor Skinner, date of rank 9th December 1859.

For the Infantry.

Alfred Lionel McNair, date of rank 27th August 1861.
Walter Stuart Hore, date of rank 12th September 1861.

And that the following postings be made to fill vacancies, and Regimental rank assigned as follows:—

Lieuts. Bruce Outram Seton, Edward D'Oyley Twemlow, John Donaldson Cruickshank, and Cortland Alexander McGregor Skinner, 18th February 1861, posted to the Corps of Engineers.

Bombay Castle, 13th January 1862.

No. 35.—The following Officers of the Staff Corps, having completed the requisite Army and Staff service prescribed in paragraph 84 of G. O. G. G. republished in G. G. O. No. 240, of the 4th May last, are promoted from the dates specified opposite their respective names.:—

Captain Walter Valentine Shewell, to be Major from 6th January 1862.

Lieut. James Clements, to be Captain from 29th September 1861.

Bombay Castle, 15th January 1862.

No. 37.—The following appointments are made:—

Colonel J. C. Heath to be a Brigadier of the 2nd Class on the Establishment, in succession to Brigadier J. Hobson, who vacates on promotion to Major General.

Colonel H. J. Pelley to be a Brigadier of the 2nd Class on the Establishment, in succession to Brigadier Honner, C. B., who vacates on promotion to Major General.

Colonel A. T. Heyland, C.B., H. M.'s 56th Regt. of Foot, to act as Brigadier of the 2nd Class, vice Heath, during the employment of Brigadier Williams, C.B., on the Divisional Staff of the Army.

No. 38.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieut. (Captain in the Staff Corps) James Gordon to be Captain on the Cadre of the above Regiment from the 4th January 1862, vice Captain William Ferguson, deceased on the 3rd idem.

No. 39.—The Order dated 5th November 1861, by Brigadier Adams, C.B., Commanding Belgaum Brigade, directing Assistant Surgeon Mannie to proceed by Dak, at the public expense, and receive medical charge of the 18th Regt. N. L. *en route* to the Presidency, vice Assistant Surgeon Sharp, 83rd Regiment of Foot, is confirmed.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 15th January 1862.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 239, dated 3rd May last, Captain W. A. Armstrong's furlough which expired on the 19th October 1861, is extended to the 19th December last, the date of his return to duty at Bombay.

Ensign C. Hay, attached to the Head Quarters Royal Regiment Bombay Artillery, is attached to the 3rd Regt. N. L., and directed to join.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th January 1862.

No. 2.—Lieut. W. A. Dyer is allowed a furlough to Europe, *viâ* Bagdad, for three years, from the 2nd October last, on medical certificate, under the Old Furlough Regulations.

Bombay Castle, 15th January 1862.

No. 3.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—

By Commodore G. G. Wellesley, C. B., R. N., Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy.

Mr. H. Robinson, Captain's Clerk, of the *Falkland*, to reside on shore at the Sanitarium, for the benefit of his health, from the 11th December 1861.

Mr. T. W. Burt, Mate of the *Victoria*, to be Store Accountant of that vessel from the 2nd October 1861, vice Acting Master Barras, sick on shore.

Mr. Loraine, Mate of the *Berenice*, to be Store Accountant of that vessel from the 10th December 1861, vice Acting Master Athey, transferred to the *Ajdaha*.

Consequent upon the resignation of Mr. Hewetson, Probationary Pilot from the 10th December 1861.

Aden Squadron Orders.

Lieut. Cookson, Commanding the *Constance*, to reside on shore at the Sanitarium, for the benefit of his health, from the 26th November 1861.

Mr. Wray, Midshipman of the *Constance*, to the temporary charge of that vessel from the 26th November 1861, vice Lieut. Cookson, sick on shore.

No. 4.—Lieut. R. G. Hurlock is allowed a furlough to Europe for two years, under the New Furlough Regulations.

BENGAL.

(From the Calcutta Gazette, January 8.)

Lieutenant Colonel E. K. Elliot assumed charge of his office of Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces on the 14th ult.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following appointments in the Chief Commissionership of the Centeral Provinces as a temporary arrangement:—

Major J K. Spence to be Commissioner of Nagpore.

Major R. E. Snow to officiate as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Balmain to assume charge of the office of the Deputy Commissioner of the Nagpore District.

Lieutenant-Colonel Balmain and Major Snow assumed charge, respectively, on the 16th ultimo.

With reference to General Order, dated 2nd November last, No. 9, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Commission of the Central Provinces:—

To be Commissioners.

Mr. A. H. Cocks, C. B., Bengal Civil Service, to be Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division.

Major J. K. Spence, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Commissioner of the Nagpore Division.

Mr. J. S. Campbell, Bengal Civil Service, to be Commissioner of the Saugor Division.

To be Deputy Commissioners.

1ST CLASS.

Captain C. Elliot, C. B., Madras Staff Corps, at present Deputy Commissioner of Raipoor, (on leave.)

Major R. T. Snow, Madras Staff Corps, at present Deputy Commissioner of Nagpore.

Captain G. F. S. Browne, Madras Staff Corps, at present Deputy Commissioner of Saugor, (on special duty.)

Captain W. Nembhard, Bengal Staff Corps, at present Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore.

2ND CLASS.

Major W. H. Crichton, C. B., Madras Staff Corps, at present Deputy Commissioner of Chanda.

Captain A. C. Gordon, Madras Staff Corps, at present Deputy Commissioner of Nursingpore.

Major J. B. Dennys, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Saugor.

Mr. J. H. Master, Madras Civil Service, at present Deputy Commissioner of Bhundara.

3RD CLASS.

Captain H. F. Waddington, Bengal Staff Corps, at present Deputy Commissioner of Dumoh.

Major C. M. Shakespear, Madras Staff Corps, at present Personal Assistant Commissioner, Nagpore Province.

Captain C. L. R. Glasford, Bombay Staff Corps, at present Deputy Commissioner of Godavery Talooks.

Mr. A. G. W. Harris, Uncovenanted Service, at present Deputy Commissioner in Nagpore Commissionership.

4TH CLASS.

Major J. N. H. Maclean, Madras Staff Corps, at present Deputy Commissioner of Seonee.

Captain A. B. Cumberlege, Madras Staff Corps, at present Assistant Commissioner, First Class, Nagpore, (on leave.)

Captain F. A. Fenton, Madras Staff Corps, at present Deputy Commissioner, Second Class, in Jubbulpore Division.

Captain C. B. L. Smith, Madras Staff Corps, at present Assistant Commissioner, First Class, in Nagpore Division.

To be Assistant Governor General's Agent

Captain J. Ashburner, Bombay Staff Corps, at present Assistant Commissioner, Second Class, in Nagpore Divison.

To be Assistant Commissioners.

Captain W. B. Thomson, Bengal Staff Corps, at present Assistant Commissioner in Jubbulpore Division.

Captain C. Baldwin, Bengal Army, at present Assistant Commissioner in Jubbulpore Division, (Acting Deputy Commissioner.)

Captain J. J. Fulton, Madras Staff Corps, at present Assistant Commissioner in Nagpore Division.

Lieutenant G. A. A. Warner, Madras Staff Corps, at present Assistant Commissioner in Nagpore Division.

Captain C. V. Goldon, Madras Staff Corps, at present Assistant Commissioner in Jubbulpore Division, (on leave.)

Captain C. F. O. Mayne, Bengal Staff Corps, at present Assistant Commissioner, Jubbulpore Division, (Acting Deputy Commissioner.)

Lieutenant M. P. Ricketts, Bengal Staff Corps, at present Assistant Commissioner, Saugor Division.

Lieutenant C. H. Grace, Madras Staff Corps, at present Assistant Commissioner, Nagpore Division.

Mr. H. J. MacGeorge, Uncovenanted Service, at present Assistant Commissioner, Nagpore Division.

Lieutenant C. H. Plowden, Madras Army, at present Assistant Commissioner, Nagpore Division.

Mr. W. Ramsay, Bombay Civil Service, at present Assistant Commissioner, Nagpore Division, (on special duty.)

Lieutenant H. F. Newmarch, Bengal Army, at present Assistant Commissioner, Saugor Division.

Mr. J. W. Chisholm, Uncovenanted Service, at present Assistant Commissioner, Jubbulpore Division.

To officiate as Assistant Commissioners

Captain H. F. Bolton, Bombay Staff Corps, at present Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Nagpore Division, Captain H. S. Rammell, Madras Staff Corps, at present Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Nagpore Division, and Mr. F. Mannaghten, Bombay Civil Service, at present Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Nagpore Division, in succession and during the absence of Captains Elliot and Cumberlege and Mr. Ramsay.

Mr. H. Read, Uncovenanted Service, at present Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Saugor Division.

Lieutenant J. Ducat, Bombay Staff Corps, at present Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Saugor Division.

With reference to General Order of this date, No. 16, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following further appointments in the Commission of the Central Provinces:—

Major R. T. Snow to officiate as Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division during the absence of Mr. A.H. Cocks, C. B.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Balmain to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, First Class, at Nagpore, *vice* Major R. T. Snow.

Major J. B. Dennys to officiate as Deputy Commissioner Raipore, during the absence of Captain C. Elliot, C. B.

Captain H. J. Waddington to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, Hoshungabad, *vice* Major J. B. Dennys.

Major J. N. H. Maclean to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, Dumoh, *vice* Captain H. J. Waddington.

Captain W. B. Thomson to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, Seonee, *vice* Major J. N. H. Maclean.

Mr. H. J. MacGeorge to remain in charge of Kowtah during the absence of Captain A. B. Cumberlege.

Major R. J. Meade received charge of the Central India Agency from Major R. H. Keatinge on the 14th ultimo. Major Meade retains temporary charge of the Gwalior Political Agency.

Doctor T. Sharkely received Medical charge of the Civil Station of Nagode from Doctor Abbott on the 18th November last.

Mr. D. F. Lonsdale, Collector of Customs at Thyet Moo, made over charge of his office to Assistant Surgeon Applin, of Her Majesty's 68th Regiment, on the 27th October last, and resumed charge on the 30th idem.

As a temporary arrangement Captain W. Cadell, Assistant Commissioner, First Class, is appointed to officiate as Commissioner, of the Hydrabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the 14th September last.

The Governor General in Council accepts the resignation by Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Porter, Superintendent of the Nugger Division, and Major F. Cunnigham, Superintendent of the Chittledroog Division, of their respective appointments in the Mysore Commission from the 31 ultimo. Their services are accordingly re-placed at the disposal of the Madras Government from that date.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Johann Knus as Prussian Consul at Penang.

No. 19.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

HYDERABAD CONTIGENT.
5th Infantry.

Captain R. K. Macquoid, of the Madras Staff Corps, Second in Command, to officiate as Commandant, during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Captain Woodcock, or until further orders.

MADRAS.

Fort St. George, 10th January 1862.

No. 13.—The following officers having, on or before the 21st Octbber 1861, applied for admission to the Staff Corps, constituted by the Royal Warrant of 16th January 1861, are appointed to the Madras Staff Corps, subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Capt. George Robert Phillips. 5th Regt L. C.—1st Class Assistant Engineer, Dept. Public Works, in Hydrabad.

Capt. Thomas Evans Bell, 2nd European L. I.,—Deputy Commisioner of Police, Madras.

Lieut. Brevet Capt. (now Captain in his Regt.) George William Playfair, 34th Regt. L. I—Employed in the Nair Brigade.

Fort St. George, 10th January 1862.

No. 14.—MADRAS STAFF CORPS.—The undermentioned Officers, having completed twenty years' service, six of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Majors from the dates specified opposite to their names, under the Royal Warrant of 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majsty's approval:—

Captain George Robert Phillips. from 18th February 1861.
Captain Andrew Cooke McMaster, from 8th Feb. 1861.
Captain Robert Ranken, 12th June 1861.

Fort St. George, 10th January 1862.

No. 15.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Lieutenant Colonel A. J. M. Boileau, of the Engineers. Deputy Chief Engineer, Department Public Works, on medical certificate for 20 months, under the furlough regulations of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Civil Appointments, &c.

(From the Bombay Government Gazette, January 16.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Alexander Stewart as Council at Kurrachee for the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Khan Bahadoor Sheik Goolam Mohideen, Sudder Ameen of Dholka, to be Principal Sudder Ameen of Ahmedabad, in succession to the late Mr. King.

Mr. R. White, Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of the Concan, for the detached Station of Rutnagherry, is allowed leave of absence for one month, under Section 12 of the Civil Absentee Rules.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon Assistant Surgeon R. G. Lord Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class. and Superintendent of Mahableshwur, the powers contemplated in Section 38 of Act 25 of 1861.

Lieut. Carr, Superintendent of Police in Sattara, is vested with the full powers of a Magistrate under Section 22 of Act 25 of 1861.

Lieutenant J. Quentin Davies, of the Bombay Staff Corps, has been appointed to do duty with the Guzerat Horse.

Mr. J. C. V. Johnson to act as Clerk of the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot officiated as Collector of Ahmedabad from the 22nd November to the 17th December 1861, both days inclusive.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. H. Bentley to act as Deputy Assay Master during the absence of Assistant Surgeon M. Kane, on medical certificate, or until further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following persons as Municipal Commissioners in the Town of Dholka, in the Ahmedabad Collectorate:—

Munsookram Nowulram, in the room of Chotunlal Oolasram, transferred.

Kazee Fajulmeah Syudmeah, in the room of Damodur Jeevundass, resigned.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Col. Margary, Engineers, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment as Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach, and his services are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Cap. J. G. Fife, Acting Executive Engineer of the 2nd Class.

Mr. R. Woodhouse, 3rd Class Executive Engineer, to act as Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach.

Lieut. F. J. Smith to act as Executive Engineer, Central Sind, from the date on which he relieved Mr. F. Jones, C. E., and until further orders.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Erratum.—The appointments of Messrs. Pandoorung Shreeput and Narayen Bulal Suffray, inserted in the Government Notification in the Department of the 16th October last, should be "Officiating," instead of "Acting."

Government Notifications.

(From the Bombay Government Gazette, Jan. 16.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 29 of an Act passed in the 24th and 25th years of Victoria, Chapter 67, entitled the "Indian Councils Act of 1861," His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has been pleased to nominate—

Michael Robert Westropp, Esquire, Acting Advocate General.
William Barrington Tristram, Esquire.
His Highness Abdool Dulair Khan Abdool Khair Khan, Nawab of Savanoor.
Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Esquire.
Madhoorow Vittul Vinchoorkur,
Jugunath Sunkurshett, Esquire, and,
Shet Premabhaiee Hemabhaiee,

to be additional Members of his Council for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

By order of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council,
M. J. SHAW STEWART,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 15th January 1862.

POLITICAL DEPARTMET.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to publish, for the information and guidance of all whom it may concern, the following letter addressed by the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjaub:—

"No. 226.

From Colonel H. M. DURAND, C. C.,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India,
To the SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, Punjaub.
Fort William, the 28th December 1861.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.
Political.

SIR,—The Governor General in Council directs me to state, in reply to your letter No. 745, of the 3rd instant, that on all occasions on which it is customary to make use of the titles and address of the Maharajah of Kashmier in full, the new title of "Knight of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India" should in future be added in full. On other occasions the abbreviated title of K. S. I. will be sufficient.

2. The same rule will be observed with all the other Knights. I have, &c.

(Signed) C. U. AITCHISON,
for Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 227.

Copy of the above letter forwarded to the Governments of Bombay, North-Western Provinces, and Agent, Governor General, Central India, and Resident at Hydrabad, for information and guidance.

(Signed) C. U. AITCHISON,
for Officiating Secretary to the Government of India."
Fort William the 28th December 1861.

M. J. SHAW STEWART,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 15th January 1862.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, No. 14624, dated 10th December 1861, Financial Department, is published for the information and guidance of the Departments concerned:—

RESOLUTION.—From correspondence that has lately passed between the Foreign Department and Agent Governor General for the States of Rajpootana, it appears that for upwards of a quarter of a century, a Fund called the "Batta Fund" has been in existence in the Mhairwara District, the money belonging to which remained in the hands of the Treasurer of the Deputy Commissioner of that District, without being exhibited in any shape whatever in the Public Accounts. To prevent such irregular proceedings, His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council directs all officers of Government to bear in mind that all transactions to which they, in their official character, are parties, must in future, without any reservation, be brought to account and all moneys be deposited in the Government Treasuries.

(Signed) G. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Government of India,"
By order,
A. D. ROBERTSON,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 15th January 1862.

Letters to the Editor.

MR. SCOTT MONCRIEFF'S LECTURE.

DEAR SIR,—I regret very much to observe in your columns of to-day a notice which I certainly could not have authorized had I been consulted on the matter, and which will lead to much disappointment if it brings any of your readers to St. Andrew's Church tomorrow evening in the hope of hearing an address on the state of missions in Bengal from me.

I certainly agreed to offer a few remarks with reference to the progress of Christianity on the other side of India, but without the least expectation that public attention would be drawn thereto as has been done in to-day's *Gazette*, and I beg the favor of a place in tomorrow's paper for this letter in order that any false expectations on the subject may be corrected.

However well intentioned on your part I wish very much that your remarks had been withheld. —I remain yours faithfully.

P. S. MONCRIEFF.

16th January.

THE LOW TAVERN.

SIR,—Finding that the Revd. Mr. Fletcher has engaged legal measures against the indiscreet occupation of the Girgaum locality by the new American Tavern, representing the inconvenience and the annoyance of its neighbours in general and the frequent European visitors, I think it my duty to confirm that Reverend Gentleman's statement. Whatever be the conduct of the inmates of the Tavern yet you will agree with me that the very presence of such a cursed Tavern invariably creates terror and horror at the spot, not to speak of the particular state of the respectable native community that surrounds it. Now, from a report under the head of Police Intelligence in your issue of Tuesday, I recollect to have read that Mr. Low has secured a good many names protesting againt the removal of the Tavern; but I would humbly suggest to the Reverend Gentleman to look into the list personally with a view to know if any of respectability have therein shewn their countenance, and whether the persons thus protesting are not likely to be its associates. Howsoever hard Mr. Crawford may find to cancel his license, yet it is just and necessary that he should do it, since he quietly had conceded it without consulting any of the people residing *in* or *about* the Burrowe's Lane. The Hon'ble Juggonnathjee Sunkersett, our newly elected member of the Bombay Legislative Council, perhaps knows enough of the nuisance Mr. Low's Establishment here has caused, being in the little-far-neighbourhood; and his evidence might possibly overrule that of a host of others.

I would humbly urge that the Tavern itself has little to do with the people in its vicinity in the way of interruption, but on the contrary it lights up the whole of the Burrowe's street to the benefit of the pedestrians. It is the occupants of that Tavern who render Mr. Low's Establishment very unwelcome and attach odium thereto. Mr. Low ought to have sense enough to know that the names he has procured will carry little weight in his favour; for it may be remembered, that the Jacks do not confine their mischiefs, characteristic to the "fond sons of Bacchus." to their—one general—Home; but the whole of the Girgaum Pallow Road becomes the field for their unrestricted and liquor-prompted sport. The persons who form *Low* list, cannot, of course, say that the public and in particular the residents *about* the place, have had no reason to be annoyed with the appearance of the new Tavern. Before Mr. Low's appearance here it is not that these sea-born people did never pay their visits, bu-u-u-t very rarely. Respectable innocent native women with a small escort have always been found to pass this locality in the course of their habitual visits to their relatives, the spot being inhabited mostly by rich and respectable native gentry. Mr. Forjett is no awe to them, they always will move on oscillating right and left, knocking and pulling anything and everything that their hands may cling to. Mr. Forjett now!

Begging you will admit this in your correspondence columns, as it will afford hints to the proper parties and gain for us relief.

AKU CHA KAKU.

January 15th, 1862.

Sporting Gazette.

There will be a dinner at the Gymkhana Tents this evening at 7 o'clock. The Lotteries on all Races will be drawn at 8 o'clock precisely.

By direction of the Committee,
C. C. STRETTELL,
Secretary Gymkhana.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BENGAL.

DEATH—
At Calcutta, on the 6th January, Charles Seton, Senior, Esq.

MADRAS.

DEATH—
At Bangalore, on the 8th January, Ellen, the beloved wife of Mr. C. Lovery, aged 43 years 4 months and 21 days.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH—
At Agra, on the 8th January, the wife of Mr. W. Dorton, of a daughter.

DEATH—
At Agra, on the 10th January, Eliza Harriett, wife of Mr. W. Phillips, Superintendent of Irrigation Works, Agra, aged 40 years.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer will be closed on MONDAY the 27th January, at 4 o'clock P. M. An After Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 5 o'clock P. M. No Registered Letters will be received for the After Packet.

POSTAGE.

	Viâ Marseilles.	*Viâ Southampton.*
Weight under ½ ounce......Rs.	0 6 0	......
,, ½ ,, ...,,	0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
,, ¾ ,, ...,,	0 14 0	......
,, 1 ,, ...,,	1 0 0	,, 0 8 0
,, 2 ,, ...,,	2 0 0	,, 1 0 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer will be closed on TUESDAY the 28th January, at 6 o'clock P. M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 29th January.

Letters, &c. for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

SCINDE MAIL.

The Mails for KURRACHEE AND SIND, per Steamer "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1862.

To SUEZ AND ENGLAND		To GALLE AND CHINA.	
January	27th.	January	29th.
February	12th, 27th.	February	14th, 1st.
March	12th, 27th.	March	14th, 29th.
April	12th, 27th.	April	14th, 29th.
May	12th, 24th.	May	14th, 29th.
June	12th, 27th.	June	14th, 29th.
July	12th, 27th.	July	14th, 29th.
August	12th, 27th.	August	14th, 29th.
September	12th, 27th.	September.........	14th, 29th.
October	12th, 27th.	October	14th, 29th.
November	12th, 27th.	November.........	14th, 29th.
December	12th, 27th.	December	14th, 29th.

CALENDAR—JANUARY 1862.

Last Qr.......................Thursday 23d. 11h. 28.5m. A. M.
New Moon...................Thursday 30d. 7h. 40.8m. A. M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises h. m.	Sun Sets. h. m.	High Water at Bombay. Morn. h. m.	High Water at Bombay. Even. h. m.	Evening Gun-Fire. Shore Gun.
Fri.	17		6 28	5 43	—	0 12	Date 15th Jan. Time—6h. 9m. 9s.
Sat.	18		6 38	5 44	0 28	0 12	
Sun.	19	2d Sunday after Epiphany.	6 38	5 44	1 2	0 45	
Mon.	20		6 38	5 44	1 39	1 54	
Tues.	21		6 38	5 45	2 20	2 34	
Wed.	22		6 38	5 46	3 7	3 18	
Thur.	23		6 37	5 47	4 8	4 18	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Friday, 17*th.*—Dr. Franklin born, 170.
Saturday, 18*th.*—Bhurtpoor taken by Lord Combermere, 1826.
Sunday, 19*th.*—James Watt born, 1736.—Aden captured by the English, 1839.
Monday 20*th.*—Jamaica Assembly first met, 1664.
Tuesday, 21*st.*—Australia colonized, 1788.—Bartolini, the sculptor died, 1850.—Battle of Goojerat, 1850.
Wednesday, 22*nd.*—Byron born, 1788.—Surrender of Mooltan 1849.
Thursday, 23*rd.*—Pitt died, 1806.—Duke of Kent died, 1820.—Commercial Treaty between France and England signed, 1860.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

Undelivered Messages in the Bombay Government, Telegraph Office, on the 16th January 1862.

1919 Cristiab Lobarchally.
197 Aboolall Behanee.

NOTICE.

THERE will be no Public Breakfast at Malabar Point on SATURDAY, the 18th instant. The Governor's next Public breakfast will be at Malabar Point on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant at the usual hour.

J. CLERK, Captain, A. D. C.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

FIAT JUSTICIA, TREASURER, and OBSERVER, all reflecting on individuals unnecessarily and therefore inadmissible.

THE Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1862.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ENGLAND	3 Dec.	CEYLON	29 Dec.
FRANCE	5 Dec.	CHINA............	15 Dec.
MALTA	9 Dec.	SINGAPORE	22 Dec.
ALEXANDRIA............	11 Dec.	PENANG............	25 Dec.
SUEZ	13 Dec.	CALCUTTA	8 Jan.
ADEN	19 Dec.	MADRAS	11 Jan.
MAURITIUS	6 Dec.	N. W. PROVINCES............	11 Jan.
CAPE	5 Nov.	SCINDE—KURRACHEE............	10 Jan.
AUSTRALIA............	25 Nov.	PUNJAUB............	28 Dec.
BANGALORE	10 Jan.	RANGOON	17 Dec.

WE received yesterday papers from Calcutta of the 8th instant, from Kurrachee of the 10th, from Madras and the North-West Provinces of the 11th, and Poona of the 15th.

THE steamer *Bombay*, from Bombay, anchored at Galle yesterday at 6-30 A. M.

The steamer *Coromandel* anchored at Negapatam on Wednesday last at 8-5 P. M., and sailed for Madras yesterday at 11 A. M.

The steamer *Salsette*, from Galle, sailed for Australia yesterday at 4-50 P. M.

SURGEON THOM has been appointed to act as Garrison Surgeon, Bombay, during the absence of Surgeon Major Manisty.

COLONEL MARGARY, of the Engineers, has been permitted at his own request, to resign his appointment as Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

A KURRACHEE contemporary says, the *Hugh Lindsay* will shortly leave for Guada, with instructions for the guidance of Major Goldsmid and party. The mission is of no small political importance, and one which embraces more than the Telegraph line in its role.

THE President and Directors of the Bombay Mechanics' Institution, are sending out circulars inviting general attendance at a Lecture to be delivered in the Town Hall this evening at 8 o'clock.

Subject—How the ancient Romans governed their Provinces.

Lecturer—Sir Alexander Grant, Bart.

THE collections made in St. Andrew's Kirk on Sunday last on behalf of the United Bombay Presbyterian Orphanages, amounted to the sum of Rupees 585. This was very good indeed, but as the Funds are much in need of replenishment, we beg to remind those of our readers who were prevented on that occasion, from contributing, by unavoidable absence, that they may still remit their contributions to the Secretaries, who will be most happy to acknowledge the same.

IN yesterday's *Government Gazette* appeared the official announcement of the appointment of our new local Legislative Council. The Governor has stuck to the list as originally announced, except that Mr. Cowasjee Jehangherjee is not included. How his name came to be mentioned with such confidence we know not.

The European part of the community is not well pleased with the nominations, and still less with the omissions. But it would not be easy to please every one, and we trust the Council will do better than it promises.

THE Commission appointed by Government to make a preliminary inquiry into the usages recognised as laws by the Parsee community in India, and the necessity of special legislation in connection with them, will hold their First Meeting for this purpose at the Supreme Court, Bombay, at the Chambers of Sir Joseph Arnould, at 11 A. M. on Saturday, the 15th February next, when Deputations from the different communities, or Counsel if employed by them, will be heard.

Mr. Kaikusroo Hormusjee, formerly Moonsiff of Surat, and now of the Secretariat, has been appointed Secretary to the Commission.

THE following is a list of passengers, proceeding by the ship *Windsor Castle*, Captain Pryce, to London this day at 5 P. M.:—

Captain J. V. Ellis; Lieut. W. F. Anderson; Lieut. R. K. Gibb; Captain H. F. Williams; Mrs. Stevens, two children and a servant; Mrs. Knox Gore, three children and a servant; Colonel and Mrs. Blaxland; Lieut. Colonel Madden and a servant; Mrs. Mew and a servant; Captain Newall and a servant; Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Leeper, two children and a servant; Captain and Mrs. White; Quarter Master and Mrs. O'Vialls and three children; Lieut. W. H. Pye and two hundred and forty-four men of H. M.'s Regiments.

THE health of the town has improved slightly during the past week. There have not been so many cases of cholera, but fever is still carrying off a great many victims. The official mortuary report for this period shews the number of deaths to be 474, being twenty-eight fewer than the preceding week, but 118 about the average of the past ten years. There were 172 deaths from cholera. The deaths from fever are somewhat higher being 197. From diseases of the nervous, respiratory, alimentary, sexual, and locomotive systems there were 10, 23, 39, 1, and 2 deaths respectively. There were 18 deaths from cachexy and debility, 3 from leprosy and 2 from dropsy. The casualties from accidents and violence amounted to 3. In order of caste the deaths may be classed as follows:—Hindoos 299, Mahomedans 119, Parsees 11, Jews 4, Native Christians 19, Europeans 7, Negro Africans 13, and other and unknown race 2.

IT is a striking proof of the stereotyped character of Indian minds, customs and institutions, that the foremost nation on earth should have been so long in possession of the country and in dominion over the people, without having produced a deeper impression of itself and a greater change in these respects. This is to be ascribed in part to the policy of neutrality adopted by Britain in reference to everything Indian excepting its money. Quietly give us your money, allow us to take it in our own way, and we leave you alone as regards everything

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

else. This policy has resulted from the fact that the conquest, possession, and Government of the country have been by and in the hands of a company of money-makers. It is only in part, however, that this selfish and disgusting policy can account for the comparatively insignificant effect which the connection with Britain has produced on India. The Indians are a highly imitative people ; but owing to the genius of the systems under which they have lived and the character which these have produced, their imitation of what is English has been confined to what is low, worthless, and depraved. The drunken Hindoo, who staggered into the Town Barracks the other day, and said to the *Christian* soldiers who made him a butt of sport—' I good christian as master : I swear, get drunk same as master,' was really a representative man, a type of the species of anglified Indians. The attention of the intelligent portion of the people of India ought to be directed to this point. It is not swearing or getting drunk that has made the British people what they are. These things have hindered their progress, not aided it. There are many things in the character of the British people really worthy the imitation of the people of India—things that have made the British people what they are, and the imitation of which would elevate the people of India. The trait of character which is, perhaps, most conspicuous in the British people, and the absence of which is most entire in the people of India, is belief in the reality and the importance of truth. By no characteristic is the British people more strikingly marked, than by their hearty and honest attachment to truth. As a nation they are most abhorrent of quackery, of quackery in any and every shape, in business, in politics, in morals, and in religion. Now and then they are imposed upon, it is true. Through the excess of their self confidence, they are sometimes taken in, after a manner which makes all their neighbors, who pretend to less circumspection, to shout with laughter as they tell of it. The mortification, however, does them all the good in the world. It serves to strengthen their attachment to the true, which has been so sorely wounded. In matters of business, as they think much, and seek to think aright, they are distinguished by a penetrating sagacity, and a marvellous foresight of the results of things, which to their less calculating neighbors appears to be almost supernatural. That which leads the gayer Frenchman to complain of his neighbors for being everlastingly so serious,—and the speculating German to find fault that they are always so practical, is yet something which places them far above either, or both united, when anything is to be accomplished. In questions of politics, while they are ever driving at principles, they are not particularly fond of constitution-making, and rest satisfied with their common law and their British constitution, because they work so well. In questions of morals and religion, they ask—what says conscience, and what revelation ? They look very gruffly at the Frenchman, who tells them there is no such thing as conscience,—at the German, who turns the Bible into moonshine,—at the high-souled Spaniard, who errs through excess of faith. It is the glory of the British nation, and its grand peculiarity which it shares with none other, that the British stock have ever felt that principles were their life, their dignity, the essential condition of their true well-being. For principles have they thought, debated, and written ; for principles have they fought, and bled, and died. This high-souled reverence for principles, and this earnest desire to call them into actual existence and living efficacy, was early fixed in the British stock, and has ever been a marked constituent of their character. Their history has called it into the most active exercise, and nurtured it to a manly growth,—or rather, they themselves have made their history to be but one sublime record of strenuous and determined efforts to give to principles their lawful influence. It has been secured to them by their institutions, or rather they themselves have persisted in animating their institutions with the life-giving power of principles. From the time when Alfred instituted the trial by jury, have they been seen to secure to themselves the permanent blessing of one lofty truth after another, by enshrining it in the maxims or statutes of law, till at last the whole of their judicial and civil polity has come to be, not as with other nations, a material frame-work of dead power, but a living body, the habitation and the servant of a living soul. And their unwritten common law, what is that but the majestic voice of the British people as it has called for equity and truth in cases which could not be regulated by literal enactments, and in exigencies which could not be provided against by specific statutes ? This voice often made itself heard in the ear of a Mansfield, and gave form and spirit to those maxims which make the courts of law the sanctuaries of truth and justice. With this lofty homage to principles has been connected a steadfast purpose to discuss them freely and with a view to make them felt. Freedom to think and freedom to make known its thoughts have ever been asserted as the native right of the British mind. True, it has often been denied, and the arm of power has once and again essayed to forbid its exercise, but in vain. Not Elizabeth, with the splendor and majesty of her personal state,—with the wisdom and resources of her unrivalled privy council,—no ; not with the added terrors of the Star-chamber, could prevent the discussion of herself and the matters of her Government, and the manifestation of the purpose to make principles one day mightier than power. Nor have the people of Britain been mistaken in this high regard to principles, and this determined assertion of freedom in making them known, as itself the condition of future prosperity and greatness. All that is fair and beauteous in the aspect of the British nation,—all that is substantial in the triumphs of their enterprise, is based upon this belief in truth and love of truth, as its hidden but not unreal foundation. Let the people of India consider this trait in the British character. Let the young men study it and copy it. It will do them more good personally, and make them more useful to their country, than to imitate the drinking and hip-hip-hurraing practices of the British people. Especially we would say, let the members of the new Legislative Councils set before them for their imitation the characteristic of the British people to which we have now directed their attention.

ON Monday last we briefly noticed the Report of the Select Committee appointed in June 1859 to inquire into the progress and prospects, and the best means to be adopted for the promotion of European Colonization and settlement in India. The subject is one of special importance and interest at the present time, when the right to acquire land in fee-simple and the power of redeeming the land-tax have just been conceded by the Government. We have now before us copy of a Minute recorded on the 23rd June 1859 by Sir Charles Trevelyan, as President of the Council at Madras, relative to the condition under which English enterprise and capital may best be applied in aid of the Government in developing the resources of Madras in particular and of India in general. As this subject is intimately connected with the former, and as the opinion of one of the ablest of Indian Administrators is well deserving of consideration, we purpose today to lay before our readers an analysis of the views of Sir Charles Trevelyan on the subject to which his Minute relates. The Minute is based on a consideration of a letter from the Secretary of State for India on the affairs of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, on a letter from the Government of India requesting the opinion of the Madras Government upon a scheme of local loans, and on a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Bell, Chief Engineer in Madras, recommending a plan proposed by Sir Bartle Frere, for raising money for irrigation works in Sind. Sir C. Trevelyan first discusses the affairs of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, the engagement of Government with which he considers will prove to be of the highest value, as a means of exhibiting to English capitalists the prolific field, which India affords, and of ascertaining, by actual experiment, by what arrangements the application of English capital and skill to irrigation and navigation may best be worked into our Indian system. The conditions of the engagement, the nature and cost of the work to be undertaken, and the manner in which it is to be executed are all dwelt upon, but as our space will not permit us to enter upon these several details, we must proceed to notice the general subject of the conditions, under which it is desirable that English capital, and enterprise should be applied to the development of the resources of this country. The plan hitherto pursued has been a combination of Government superintendence with private enterprise, and this was necessary in the case of railways because the railway system had not been applied to the country, and the capital could not have been raised without a Government guarantee, which necessarily involved Government interference. This arrangement has been successful, so far as the primary object of transplanting the railway system to India is concerned, but in other respects it has not been so. Sir Charles Trevelyan thus describes the failure, and we have reason to believe that his description is a true one. "Financially our immediate liabilities so much exceed our immediate profits that the system is exhausting his resources at a time when we have most need of them. It has to this country been the gift of the elephant which is eating us out of house and home. The Government control over the railway expenditure is also a mere delusion. It is extremely difficult for the Government Consulting Engineer, and absolutely impossible for the Government itself, to exercise any effectual check. We practically hand over to the railways whatever sums they certify to be wanted for carrying on their work ; and without entering into detail I can confidently assert that much takes place in reference to this expenditure which would be amended, if either the Government or the Company were solely interested and solely responsible. The so-called Government control, not being a reality, acts as a screen, and dilutes instead of concentrating responsibility. The guarantee system has been carried much too far." As regards Navigation and Irrigation Companies, Sir C. Trevelyan considers there is no necessity whatever for a Government guarantee, as works of this description have always existed and are well understood in India, but that the exigency is entirely of an opposite kind. The Government property in the public waters being of very great value, it behoves them to take care how they enable private companies to participate in it without clearly seeing their way to a countervailing public good. This is the only interference that the Government should exerise. A Government system of irrigation under a well organized and vigorously conducted administration may succeed up to a certain point, but their operations are at any time liable to fail from want of capacity or public spirit in the administrators, while a system of irrigation conducted by private individuals is certain to succeed, and as it draws its nourishment from the entire resources of the community there is no limit to its development.

Sir Charles Trevelyan is of opinion that if the policy adopted with regard to Ireland when she made no progress, looking to the Government for whatever had to be done, and when she was told that she must look to private enterprise and capital for the improvement of the country, if this policy were acted upon here India would soon become a larger and more habitual field for the investment of English capital than either South or North America or Australia. The inducement which this policy will hold out to many educated intelligent Europeans to reside and settle in the interior and to co-operate with the people of the country is an advantage of the great importance. The effect will be far different when the intercourse of the natives is extended from British Officers to the British people, for a private company is a much more effective medium for the communication of English ideas than the Government, and the latest improvements in art and science are more readily introduced by private companies working for their own profit than by Government. Sir Charles Trevelyan considers that in general there is no alternative between a purely Government system and a system of free private enterprise. New works in particular should be left to private enterprise whenever a substantial company or individual is forthcoming to undertake them. The Government will have plenty to do to construct and maintain the civil and military works which must be executed by its own officers, to say nothing of the primary duty of all Governments, the protection of life and property the more a Government can act upon the principle of doing, in the best possible manner, its proper business, and leaving everything to be done by the community, the better it will be for the happiness and progress of the nation. But the principle of private enterprise, like every other, should be kept within its just limits. Private speculators ought not to be permitted "to pick out the plums" of the country. As the Government must keep up a Public Works Establishment, care should be taken that highly profitable works which required only moderate sums for their repair or their completion are not handed over to private companies. Though there is a great deal of private capital in India seeking investment, Sir Charles thinks that if a beginning were made in this country by the formation of Joint Stock Companies under Act XIX of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India, capital from England would soon come in, after the Irrigation Companies were seen to be in successful operation.

Such is a very brief notice of Sir Charles Trevelyan's Minute relative to the condition under which English enterprise and capital may best be applied in aid of the Government in developing the resources of this country.

With reference to the extent of Government interference in the matter of the application of capital and skill to this country, we observe that Sir John Lawrence in his evidence before the Select Committee on Colonization and settlement is reported to have said "I would do as little with the Government as possible, that is my theory. I would never ask the Government to do anything that the people can do themselves. I am persuaded that private enterprise could do it better and cheaper." This is just the opinion of Sir C. Trevelyan, in fact it is the opinion of all our able Indian Administrators ; and is proved by experience to be a correct one. The less, then, private parties look to the government for any aid and the sooner Government ceases from its interference, the better will it be for both parties and for the good of the country.

Local News.

PROGRAMME of Music to be played by the Band of the 23rd Regiment N. L. I. on the Esplanade, this evening :—

MARCH, " Propatrice," ....*Sydon.*
WALTZ, " Waldlieder," ....*Kuhner.*
SELECTION, " L'Italiana in Algieri," ...*Rossini.*
QUADRILLE, " Friedrick Wilhelms," ...*Bilse.*
POLKA, " Fanny Elslers," ....*Fahrback.*
GALOP, " Pelitechnickers," ....*Kuhner.*

MUNICIPAL COMMISSION.

Extracts from the proceedings of the Board's Meeting held on the 15th instant.

Resolved.—That with reference to Memo. No. 26 of the 6th instant, the Municipal Commissioners request the Surveyor to furnish in connexion therewith a list of his present establishment, shewing the name and pay of each person, and to state whether this monthly outlay of Rs. 3,022 includes the proposed addition to the salary of Mr. Tracey as well as the employment of a second assistant and if not that the list include these particulars.

Mr. Wilcox's Memo. above referred to contained an abstract statement shewing the sanction and actual expenditure on account of the establishment for different periods, also the average monthly amount not drawn, and the total of these sums for the periods specified. The Surveyor trusted that the Commissioners would do him the credit to believe that he had done all that he could to keep down the expenditure necessary for the due performance of the duties of his office. The amounts undrawn and the reductions already effected amount to the sum of Rs. 19,892. The proposed monthly saving, in future, will amount to Rs. 795. Any further reductions which can be made hereafter, will be effected as early as possible.

A letter was read from the Acting Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, regarding the charge and maintenance of the Colaba and Mahim Causeways. The Government were of opinion that the charge for the maintenance of these works should for the future be undertaken by the Municipal Commissioners, the cost being defrayed from the fund raised under the authority of Act. XXV. of 1858, and to enquire whether there was any objection, on the part of the Commissioners to receive charge of them. To this the Municipal Commissioners replied that they did not consider that the Mahim Causeway came within their limits, and that therefore they must decline to undertake its charges. In respect to the road and parapet walls of the Colaba Causeway they are, and continue to be, repaired by the Municipality, but as the expense of repairing to the slopes of that Causeway have never been defrayed by the Commissioners before the passing of Act. XXV. of 1858, they consider they would not be warranted under Section 27 of that Act to make such repairs to the slopes.

A letter was read from the Commissioner of Police forwarding copies of proceedings received from Government relative to the Police European Constables. After referring to a previous letter addressed to the Municipal Commissioners in March last, in which was forwarded the recommendation of the Adjutant General of the army, that the European Constables of Police should be struck off the strength of the army, and their pay be debited to the Municipality. The Commissioner of Police transmitted copies of further proceedings received from Government relative to a proposal submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of Police that some of the European Constables should be promoted to the rank of conductors.

Extract from para 4 of a letter from the Commissioner of Police dated August last :

" I would however respectfully state, that I entirely concur in the observations submitted by Mr. Forjett in the 14th and 15th paras of his letter, with reference to the desirability of the European Inspectors of the force to be eligible for promotion to the superior grades alluded to. The duties these officers are called upon to perform are of a very onerous and trying nature, and they are often placed in circumstances of great peril and responsibility. I should therefore be very glad to see each of the three Inspectors mentioned in Mr. Forjett's letter, (Mr. J. Lockley, Mr. C. Hallums and Mr. J. Bell) promoted to the rank of sub-conductors, such a measure could not, I believe, fail to have a very salutary influence on the other European members of the Police force."

The Municipal Commissioners informed the Commissioner of Police that the Municipal fund will have no objection to contribute the usual proportion of the pay of European constables on their promotion to the rank of sub-conductor. They have no objection to meet the additional charge incurred thereby.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.
FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Wednesday, 15th January 1862.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

HAVING STOLEN PROPERTY IN POSSESSION.—*Narrayen Dhurrisa* was charged with having in his possession a quantity of Teak timber supposed to have been stolen.

Henry Bailey, European Police constable, stated that he was doing duty at Colaba. He knew the prisoner, and in consequence of information which he had received on the evening of the 13th instant, he went to the house of the prisoner at Colaba, and there found these pieces of teak wood, now in the Police yard. The wood was worth about thirty-five Rupees.

Mr. G. Coles, assistant Engineer at the Colaba Press works, stated that the prisoner was employed as a sawyer on the company's work. About three weeks ago, witness missed some planks from the stores. He believed that the planks now produced were the same that were missing from the stores. The prisoner had an opportunity of stealing the wood, he had no authority to have any such plank in his house.

The prisoner had nothing to say.

HIS WORSHIP ordered the prisoner to pay a fine of one hundred Rupees ; in default to be committed to the House of Correction with hard labour for three months.

Thursday, 16th January 1862.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—*Ramchunder Crustnajee* was again brought up on the charge of embezzling certain sums of money from Mr. Partridge. The case was adjourned from the 10th instant for the purpose of examining the man left as a substitute by the prisoner.

Narayen Ramchunder stated that he came as a substitute for the prisoner when he went to his own country. He did not receive forty rupees from the prisoner. He could not say in whose handwriting the name Ramchunder Crustnajee on the bill (produced) was.

The prisoner called three witnesses for the defence, whose evidence went to show that the prisoner paid forty rupees to the last witness at about ten o'clock in the morning of the day in question, telling him to go and pay it to the " Saheb."

Mr. Partridge was recalled : He stated that the prisoner left on the morning of the 7th December, at about 7o'clock, and he was quite certain that the substitute was at his shop on the Monday morning following between 8 and 9 o'clock and that he stayed there until near 11 o'clock, The prisoner did not tell him, before he went away, that his substitute was to bring him forty rupees, when he left on the Saturday evening he did not say anything about the forty rupees. He gave up all the bills except Mr. Robinson's bill.

HIS WORSHIP considered that the prisoner was guilty and sentenced him to be imprisoned in the House of Correction with hard labour for the term of four months.

Law Intelligence.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Thursday, 16th January 1862.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

Thomas Havery vs. The G. I. P. Railway Company.

Mr. Crawford appeared for the defendants ; the plaintiff in person.

The plaintiff who was lately a guard in the employ of the Company sought in this action to recover Rs. 9, being three days' wages for service in the month of December last, and Rs. 93 being a month's wages for January which he claimed as damages for being dismissed the service without a month's previous notice which should have been given according to the Company's rule.

The defendants admitted the claim for Rs. 9 which they were ready to pay, but resisted that for the month's wages on the ground that the plaintiff had been dismissed the service for misconduct in having used foul and abusive language towards driver Robinson belonging to the train of which he (plaintiff) was the guard, and that according to the rules of the Company, it was a justifiable dismissal. The plaintiff, it appeared, called Robinson a liar in public, and this being reported to Mr. Cooper, the Traffic Manager, that officer used the discretionary powers vested in him by the rules, and to make an example, ordered the plaintiff to be dismissed.

Plaintiff admitted the alleged misconduct of having called Robinson a liar, but contended that he had been punished for it by being suspended for three days, after which he was taken to work again, and that having been re-employed, subsequent dismissal without a month's notice was unjustifiable. Superintendent Grierson told him to go to work again, saying he would see the matter all right, whereupon he, plaintiff, concluded that his case was settled and that he had been sufficiently punished by the suspension.

Mr. Cooper, on being, examined, stated that he ordered the plaintiff to be suspended pending the investigation which he caused to be instituted for ascertaining the truth of the charge made against him. Plaintiff having admitted the charge, witness dismissed him. Witness did not take him on again, but he understood afterwards that the station master being short of hands set plaintiff on to work though not as a forgiveness of the offence. Mr. Cooper has the sole power of engaging or dismissing the servants. Neither Mr. Grierson or any other person has such power.

W. Nicker, station master, said that being short of hands and seeing the plaintiff on the platform without work, he set him to work. Witness had no authority to re-engage plaintiff, nor, did he believe Mr. Grierson had it.

His Honor told the plaintiff that according to his own admission, he, plaintiff, had committed an offence under the rules of the Company, and that the Company were justified in dismissing him from the service. Consequently plaintiff would not be entitled to a month's notice, unless he was re-engaged by a person who had authority to do so, and as he had failed to prove that he was re-employed by an authorised person, he could not succeed in his claim for the month's wages ; verdict on that count therefore must be in favour of the defendant.—*Verdict for plaintiff Rs. 9 only.*

SUDDER DEWANEE ADAWLUT.

THE following cases are set down for hearing in the Court of Sudder Dewanee Adawlut on Friday the 17th and Monday the 20th January 1862 :—

Special Appeal No. 12 of 1861.—Konkun.—Appajee Bajee Galwunkur, *vs.* Dajee Rugboonath Naik.

Special Appeal No. 33 of 1861.—Ahmednuggur.—Chandkhan Wullud Hoosseinbhaee Tambut, *vs.* Ramjee Wullud Vittoba Kasor.

Special Appeal No. 116 of 1861.—Konkun.—Dada Wullud Sudilla Mahomed Koreday, *vs.* Shaik Sahib Wullud Budroodeen Kamley.

Special Appeal No. 62 of 1861.—Surat.—Dayaram Nanabhaee deceased, his widow and heir Baee Muncha also deceased, her heirs Baee Kustoor and Baee Phoolkore, daughters of Nunabhaee Behardass, *vs.* Veeneeshunkur Tooljashunkur.

Special Appeal No. 64 of 1861.—Surat.—Duyaram Nanabhaee deceased, his widow and heir Baee Muncha also deceased, her heirs Baee Kustoor and Baee Phoolkore daughters of Nanabhaee Behardass, *vs.* Nurotumdas Duyaram.

Special Appeal No. 141 of 1861.—Surat.—Vijbhookhundas Purshotumdas, Kasheedas Bheekhareedas.

Special Appeal No. 167 of 1861.—Konkun.—Mushubeebee wife of Mahomed Humja, *vs.* Sheru Heerajee Shet Marwadee.

Special Appeal No. 168 of 1861.—Konkun.—Ajumabeebee Ayul Shaik Osman, *vs.* Shera Heerajeeshet Marwadee.

Special Appeal No. 4321.—Surat.—Baee Sooruj daughter of Khooshalbhaee, *vs.* Jaikissundas Hurjeewundas, *alias* Kikabhaee.

Special Appeal No. 242 of 1861.—Surat.—Javerchund Heerachund, *vs.* Sawanchund Tarachund.

Special Appeal No. 4286.—Surat.—The Collector of Broach, *vs.* Bhugwan and Madhow Sons of Duyashunker Muyashunkur.

Special Appeal No. 178 of 1861.—Poona.—Mooteeram Ukheychund Marwadee, *vs.* Raojee bin Mahadsett Koosgaumker.

Special Appeal No. 192 of 1861.—Surat.—Hurderam Madhoram, *vs.* Juswutsungjee Chutrasungjee deceased, his Sons and heirs Fetchsung *alias* Bajeeba and another.

Special Appeal No. 193 of 1861.—Konkun.—Sukharam Raghosett Hendray, *vs.* Shredhur Babjee Komut.

Indian Intelligence.

THE DECCAN.

We have heard that the command of H. M.'s 38th Regiment, vacant by the appointment of Colonel O'Grady Haly, C. B., to a Brigade in Bengal, has been conferred on Colonel Hayland, C. B., the 2nd Lieut. Colonel of H. M.'s 56th Regiment, now at Deesa, by Sir Hugh Rose. This is a similar appointment to that which lately took place in H. M.'s 51st Foot by transferring Lieutenant Colonel Bright to command that Corps from the 19th Regiment.—*Herald, Jan.* 15.

The Company of H. M.'s 95th Regiment which has been stationed at the Fort of Asseerghur for the last year, and consisting of Captain Parkinson, Lieutenant Anderson, and 97 men, marched into Poona on Friday morning, and joined the Head Quarters of the Corps, having been relieved by a company of H. M.'s 33rd from Bombay. The 95th Regiment received a number of Volunteers, from the 83rd, and is not, we hear, close on 1200 strong, all at Poona ; being thus one of the strongest Regiments we should say in India.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

We hear that a number of officers contemplate a visit to New Zealand, some are now only waiting for a supply of the needful. Major Johnson of the late 62nd and we believe General Lane of the Artillery intend to pay it a visit, the former officer possesses a little land there already. We know the names of several more who will wing their flight from India in that direction. Two are lose upon their Captain's pensions, when they will be off.—*Hurkaru, Jan.* 8.

LECTURE ON " THE YEAR."—Mr. Walter Brett of the *Englishman* gave his Lecture on " the Year" at the Dalhousie Institute on Monday evening last. The Chair was occupied by Mr. R. Temple, of the Civil Service. The Lecturer took a retrospective view of the obituary events of the past year, and interested his audience during the whole time he spoke. He alluded to the remarkable revolutions of Europe in 1861, and glanced at the deaths of the Kings of Prussia, of Portugal, of the Emperor of Turkey, Count Cavour, Mrs. Browing and a few others. Adverting to India the Lecturer feelingly touched upon the deaths of Lady Canning and Colonel Baird Smith. Some remarks were also made respecting our relations with America. At the conclusion, the Lecturer startled his audience by announcing as the last obituary of 1861, the death of Prince Albert on the 14th December which he stated had been communicated to the *Englishman* within the last two hours by a Special Telegram from Galle. Before taking his seat, Mr. Brett apologized to the audience for the short Lecture he had given, which he said, was owing to the depressing influence of the event which he had the melancholy task of announcing, but promised to make amends for it on a future occasion. Mr Temple then rose and returned in the name of the Company a vote of thanks to Mr. Brett for the able Lecture which had been delivered.—*Id.*

We are informed that the Commissioner of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces has proposed, and that the Supreme Government have sanctioned, the abolition of the Income Tax in the different districts of those Provinces, substituting in lieu of it and of the License Tax, an increase of 25 per cent on the Capitation Tax.—*Englishman, Jan.* 8.

MADRAS.

DEATH OF MR. PETER CARSTAIRS.—We are sure that all who ever heard the name, and were cognizant of the good deeds, of the eminently worthy citizen of Madras whose mortal career has now ended, will share with us the sorrow that we feel, in contemplating the sad and unexpected event. Mr. Carstairs died in England, after a short illness of only twenty-four hours' duration, as we are given to understand, of disease of the heart. His loss may truly be reckoned a great misfortune to the community of this City, and most especially to the poorer classes of it, to whom he was a conspicuous benefactor, to the full extent of the affluence which his own honest exertions had gained for him, during a long course of years. In all works of benevolence, Mr. Carstairs was ever active, both publicly and privately, and the distressed of every race, but more particularly the widow and the orphan, had constant cause to bless his name. As the munificent creator and guiding spirit of the Madras Widow's Fund, he has a peculiar claim to grateful and lasting remembrance, which will no doubt be reverently cherished.—In every relation of life, also, as a citizen, husband, father, friend, and merchant, his character and conduct were most exemplary, and entitled him to the highest esteem and respect. We earnestly trust that men of all ranks and races here resident, will promptly take steps to discharge the duty which they owe to his memory, by assembling at a Public Meeting, for the purpose of considering how best they may do honor to it, by erecting a statute of him in some conspicuous part of Madras, or better still, by associating his name with some worthy foundation of a charitable or educational description, as the most appropriate monument that they can raise, to hand down to posterity the name and virtues of so good a man. In their great affliction, it would be no small comfort to his bereaved family to know, that they have the deep sympathy of the public of this Presidency, and of many elsewhere beside.—*Athenæum, Jan.* 11.

SIND.

THE " HERMIONE."—Who are not often caught tripping, and therefore when we find ourselves in error, we are the more ready to remedy the defect. We sated in our last number that the *Hermione* had fired a salute on Sunday last of twenty-one guns in respect to our flag which was not returned, owing to there having been no artillery at Keamaree. The fact is, that the salute fired by the *Hermione*, was for the General who had gone on board, to accept a return for the many civilities he had shown to the French Commodore and Officers during their stay in Kurrachee, notwithstanding his delicate state of health. The Commodore and Officers must feel gratified by the high honour done them by the General, and the impression will be lasting. If only similar good feeling were shown in all our relations with the French, both at home and aboard, much good would result.—*Our Paper* (*Kurrachee*,) *Jan.* 10.

THE PUNJAUB.

We understad that Colonel Becher will officiate as Commissioner of Peshawur during the absence of Major James in England.—*Lahore Chronicle, Jan.* 8.

MAURITIUS.

" We are indebted to a firm in Calcutta for the following news from the Mauritius, under date December 6th, 1861 :—

For the last four days cholera has made its appearance in the *Quartier de la Grande Riviere.* There have been several fatal cases, but the epidemic has not yet extended to the city itself."—*Englishman, Jan.* 8.

FARTHER DETAILS OF ENGLISH NEWS TO TENTH DECEMBER.

(*From the Madras Athenæum, January* 11.)

THE FOLLOWING IS FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT, DATED 10TH DECEMBER, 1861 :—

" The question of Peace or War with the Northern States of America, under the rule of President Lincoln, continues the one great question of the day. Farther research and deeper consideration, have only confirmed the decision to which the people and the Government of this country have come. The message now on its way to Washington, contains the *ultimatum* of both, and though the answer to it is the subject of constant speculation, whatever that answer may be, it is calmly awaited. The Government and the people are ready either for " yes" or " no." It is indeed impossible to speak too highly of the promptitude displayed by Lord Palmerston and the Cabinet, in preparing for the worst. In addition to the large fleet in the American waters, of which details were given in my last letter, other vessels of great power have been despatched. The *Persia* and *Australian*, two of Cunards most powerful Steamers, have been chartered to convey 1100 troops each, 5000 stand of arms and 3000 tons of stores, to Canada. The *St. Lawrence* will be closed by ice at Montreal, but they will be landed at a point whence they can be forwarded per road, but in anticipation of snow, the troops will be conveyed by sleighs and blankets. Snow shoes and all the usual appendages of a Canadian winter outfit, were got ready by thousands last Sunday at Woolwich. In short, nothing appears to be wanting on the part of our Cabinet, to meet war should it come, in such a state of absolute preparation, as will in all probability make it a short one.

It is natural under such circumstances, that we should anxiously scan the American journals as they come to hand, in order to judge from their tone and temper, how our message is likely to be received. From those just come to hand, we learn that the President and Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, had up to a recent date expressed no opinion, and that our Minister Lord Lyons had been equally reticent. The exultation and jubilation with which the intelligence of the seizure of Messrs. Sildel and Mason was at first received, continued to be manifested by a portion of the American Press, and Captain Wilkes and his officers were made the heroes of ovations at Boston and elsewhere. But in the organs of the monied, commercial and manufacturing classes—or in other words among all those who have anything to lose, and at the same time a sense of justice, an uneasy feeling manifests itself : it is doubted whether the seizure was so clearly in the right as it was at first asserted to be, and it is suggested that if it was not right, it will be no dishonour to the American Government to disavow a wronguous act, whereupon the *New York Herald* bawls out that the journals which venture upon printing such opinions, are " down on their marrow-bones before the British Lion ;" which said "Lion," the *Herald* and its frantic followers are resolved " contemptuously to chaw up" tail and all. It is remarkable also that the law of the case, as first stated in justification of the act of Captain Wilkes, needs a great deal of bolstering of repeated assertions that there can be no doubt about it, and of the relation of cases, each of which if stated correctly, would have been stretching the powers of belligerents to the very utmost verge, and therefore of themselves condemnatory of the course pursued, at a time when maritime and postal communications have so largely increased, and when more enlightened views and multiplied interests, have ameliorated and improved the strict code of former days. But what startles us on this side of the Atlantic, is to find upon close examination, that every one of the cases on which American lawyers and statesmen rely as a justification, is either wilfully or ignorantly misrepresented, and the essential fact or point on which the whole turns either left out altogether, or boldly stated contrary to the truth. It is sad to add that Mr. Everrett, a statesman of high standing, a scholar, and long minister in this country, had pursued such a course ; that Mr. Sumner, nephew of Senator Sumner, and a high authority with the Americans on international law, has been convicted of wilfully and deliberately falsifying facts in one particular case, for the purpose of manufacturing one which should run on all fours with that of the Southern Commissioners. It is almost incredible to us, that men of such reputation and standing should thus ponder to the passions of the mob, because they must be aware that the statements thus fabricated must in a very short time be exposed and confuted. Mr. Lincoln is himself a lawyer, and it is to be hoped he has looked into the law of the matter with the determination not to be led by the blind leaders of the blind. It is all the more requisite that he should have done so, because his message to Congress was to have been delivered on the 4th inst., and our dispatch will not be presented to him by Lord Lyons until about the 13th or 14th. If the President should in his message have accepted the responsibility of the act of his officer, it will be difficult if not impossible for him to recede from that position. If he has obtained from thus committing himself, he will be so far able to give the dispatch a more dispassionate consideration, and to weigh maturely the risks to be run in doing justice to England, or in braving the insane displeasure of the rowdies, loafers, and braggadocios, who unfortunately constitute too influential a portion of the " governing classes" across the Atlantic. We shall in a few days have the text of his message, and shall be enabled to judge pretty nearly what is the probable reception our *ultimatum* will meet with but the actual reply will probably not reach us sooner than the 27th or 28th inst. Should it come on Boxing-day, and announce in accordance with the sentiment of the season Peace and Good Will, no one will be more happy than myself to write you in my letter of that date such good news.

With respect to the war between the surrendered portions of the late United States, it becomes more and more evident daily that the North is engaged in a hopeless attempt to win back the seceding States. President Jefferson Davis, of the Confederate States, delivered his message to the Congress at Richmond on the 22nd of November. It is a document dignified in tone, temperate in language, but firm in statement. Altogether it contrasts most favourably with the verbose and slip short documents we have been accustomed to receive from the White House at Washington. Mr. Davis states truly, that after seven months the Federals have failed to extend their occupancy of Southern soil, and at many points have been driven to cut upon the defensive ; that Missouri and Kentucky are about to join the secession, the military and financial means of which are stronger now than at the commencement of the struggle. He adds :—

" The reconstruction of the Union, which the Federals seek to effect by force of arms, has become more and more palpably impossible. The causes which induced the separation not only remain in full force, but have been strengthened.

" The Confederates shrink with aversion from the bare idea of renewing connexion with the North.

" The South will be content to live at peace with the North, but the separation is final. The South will accept no alternative."

With respect to the seizure of Messrs. Slidell and Mason, he says it took place while under the protection and in the dominion of a neutral State, and he adds ; " the claim of the United States to seize them in the streets of London, would have been as well founded as the seizure on board the *Trent*." Mr. Davis adds that he seeks and needs no aid from foreign Powers in fighting the battles of the confederation, but it is a fair question for them whether they will continue to recognize a blockade which he can shew the European Powers is totally inefficient. The distinct impression produced by this document is, that the separation is irrevocable, and perhaps the men who are at the head of affairs in the North feel that it is so, and wish to creep out of a hopeless and exhausting struggle with the South, under cover of a quarrel with us, which will in point of fact only substitute one kind of insanity for another.

Public securities, which had been considerably depressed, are beginning to rise again within the last day or two, from the improved tone of some of the American papers, and the belief that the pressure put by the monied interests on the Government, will be so strong as to ensure the continuance of peace. But as may be expected, the threatening state of affairs, the uncertainty as to what may be the reply to our demands, and the prohibition now added to that sent in May last, of the export of firearms and weapons of all kinds, as well as materials for making gunpowder, all unite to make trade very bad in this country. Still, however, all classes bear up under a state of affairs for which they are not responsible, in a manly and uncomplaining spirit, and in that spirit I trust we shall continue to meet whatever farther dificulties may arise out of quarrels, either on the European or American Continent.

There is scarcely anything stirring at home. Mr. Bright has made a long speech in favour of America and against England, but even he says the seizure of the Southern agents was "a bad and impolitic act." As the *Times* remarks, this a great admission from the " Devil's advocate." Mr. Cobden, who could not be present, sent a prudent letter, in which he expressed a hope that if the President of the Federal States showed he had good reason to believe that law was on his side, we would not insist upon our reading of it, but refer the question to some independent and impartial power as arbitrator. At the other public meetings which have taken place during the week, the speeches have been mainly directed to the American difficulty, and there is a singular unanimity of sentiment and expression on the subject. We are indeed as one man, with every slight exception—The Editors and some of the readers of the Dublin *Nation*, met under the auspices of the *O'Donoghue* in the Rotunda last week, to spout treason and to take means for seceding from England. Not a prelate, priest, Member of Parliament, or public man of any note, was on the platform, and our Government may let these drunken and insame zealots expose themselves to the world, without any fear of consequences. Ireland is too well satisfied with her present position and constant progress, to give ear to ravings which a few years ago might have been listened to. Perhaps one of the best proofs of this improved state of things is to be found in the fact, that Dr. Cullen, the Roman Catholic Primate, has seen the necessity of declaring that all members of secret societies are *ex facto* cut off from the Church. He has called on Irishmen to remember, that such societies are rampant in Italy, and that Ireland with all its misfortunes is not misgoverned like Piedmont. Whether this fling at the Government of Victor Emmanuel be true or not, the aid of Dr. Cullen in putting down secret societies may be welcomed, on the side of good Government.

On the continent, matters seem to be rather quiet at present. The Italian Parliament is discussing the general state of affairs in the new kingdom with great freedom, and the Government of Ricasoli is assailed from many sides, but on the whole it would seem that the conclusion of the debate will sustain it in power. As to France, we are still in doubt as to the means by which the Emperor and his new Finance Minister propose to get rid of the embarrassments caused by the financial deficit, and by the determination of the former not to reduce his expenditure. In other respects we have the satisfaction of seeing that the French Press including the *Moniteur* most cordially continues to endorse our American policy, and maintain the justice and righteousness of our claims. It is now announced however that the Emperor will be neutral in the matter. We never wanted him to be anything else, and had no desire to be encumbered with help in any way whatever. In Russia a great step towards Constitutional Government has been taken, by the formation of a Council of Ministers, at which Legislative measures will be debated, and the Government will be administered upon a Consulative as well as Executive basis. Hitherto the Ministers have been more individual servants of the Czar. Now, they will act in concert with him in carrying out a definitive and common policy. There are here the germs of great political changes, but it is to be regretted that the treatment of Poland is not improved. From Hungary the last news is, that Francis Joseph has ordered 18 soldiers to be quartered on every public official who refuses to discharge his duties ! We shall in spring hear the sequel to that intelligence.

It is reported that Parliament will meet on the 14th January, or at all events before the end of the month."

MALTA.

(*From the Madras Athenæum, January* 11.)

The following is from our Malta correspondent, dated 14th December 1861 :—

" The exported rupture with America, has had a very exciting effect among the Fleet at Malta. Officers have sent their wives home, others have got permission to go to England to offer their services to the Admiralty, to join ships going to the coast of America. Nearly every available ship has been sent to Gibraltar, fully provisioned for six months. The " Amphion" was telegraphed to proceed to Gibraltar from Palermo. The " Queen" was telegraphed for from Syracuse. She arrived on the 8th and left for Gibraltar on the 9th. " Firebrand" arrived on the 8th and left on the following day. " Algiers" sailed on the 9th. " Alacrity" sailed on the same day. " Agamemnon" left on the 14th. " Cæsar" left on the same day for England, to be paid off, carrying home condemned guns and invalids, " James Watt" is to leave to-day for Gibraltar, and " Lapwing" for England, to be paid off. " Melpomene" left for Gibraltar on the 12th. All ships that have gone to Gibraltar, to act against America in case of need, have been fitted with Armstrong guns, and fully provisioned, in fact in every way in a very efficient state. Those, such as the " Cæsar" and " Terrible," that had any defects, have been sent to England, where their crews will be useful in manning other ships The "Terrible" left on the 13th. On the 12th at 3 A. M. Rear Admiral Dacres received a Telegram, ordering him to England, for the purpose of his taking the second in command in the West Indies. He took his passage the same day, at 12 o'clock, with his staff, on board H. M. S. " Foxhound," for Marseilles. The " Foxhound" is then expected to proceed to Gibraltar, and it is also reported that other vessels are to follow ; all that the Admiral can spare. There are already at Gibraltar, quite sufficient to overwhelm the United States fleet, and blockade the whole of their coasts. The seamen are in great glee at the expected war with America. Commander G. B. Nicolas, of H. M. S. Trident, has been tried by court martial for cruelty, in ordering a boy to be excessively caned. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be dismissed the service with disgrace.

John Edwards, a gunner of the 3rd Brigade of Artillery, fired his carbine at Captain Keate, his Adjutant, and was reloading it to fire again when he was arrested and secured. Edwards is well educated ; a capital shot, and bears an excellent character. He declares that he had no animosity or complaint against Captain Keate or any of his officers, that he had never spoken to Captain Keate in his life, but obstinately persists in stating that he intended to kill him. Captain Keate was not aware that he had been fired at, though he was close to the man, whom he did not know even by sight. The man had not once been brought before his Colonel on any complaint. Edwards has been tried by Court Martial, and is condemned to be shot at Fort Ricasoli on Friday next.

An eruption has taken place at Mount Vesuvius, and a new crater opened at its base. The " Torre del Greco" is in most perilous state. It is said to be the grandest eruption that has taken place the last twenty years, and will cause a great number of visitors to flock to Naples. The party in favor of Francis the 2nd are steadily gaining ground, and the Sardinians daily becoming more unpopular. The Garrison of Potenza, the Capital of Basilicata, marched out to attack Borges the Spaniard, acting for Francis the 2nd, and who was, at the time besieging the place. No sooner had the Garrison, who were Sardinians, marched out, than the whole population rose against them and joined Borges, who marched into Potenza the same night, and established a provisional Government in the name of Francis the 2nd. Since that, he has been steadily extending his conquests. In Sicily, a plot was discovered by the Governor of Palermo, having for its object the massacring the Sardinians, on the night of the 8th of December. A number of Benedictine monks are now in prison, awaiting their trial for this conspiracy. At Mazzara the Sardinian flag has been lowered and insulted, and a proclamation of the King's after being disgustingly used, was burnt, and the conscripts for the Army all set free. In Sicily, Francis the 2nd has very few followers, but they hate the Sardinians more than they did even him. The majority are in favor of a Republic. At Turin, they have moved in the Parliament that the next should be held at Naples.

The Chevalier Dini, commanding a Sardinian man-of-war Steamer now at Malta, and one of his Lieutenants, went in disguise to the private residence of Mr. Debono, the Editor of the *Xorrafoylis Maltese*, and brutally assaulted him with loaded sticks. For this they have been tried before the Police Court, and the Chevalier sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment, and Lieut.——his confederate to two months. They asserted in their defence that they committed the assault in revenge for an article reflecting on Victor Emanuel and on themselves. The said article was however a very stupid insipid thing, and not libellous.

The public curiosity has been kept on the " qui vive," in consequence of the arrival of the Ganges at Suez from India, with a Telegram, immediately after the usual mail Steamer, and the extraordinary secrecy maintained on board and everywhere, concerning this Telegram : every one feeling assured that it must be some event of great political interest, or the Government would never have gone to the expence of sending an extra Steamer, or kept up so much secrecy. The prevalent opinion is that it is a general the Europeans that have mutinied.

It is generally believed that we shall know nothing definitive from America, till about the 24th. Queen's messenger will be due in New York on the 13th. Allowing the President 2 or 3 days for consideration, and 9 days for the passage home, would bring about the 24th or 26th.

The Canadians have determined upon fortifying the frontiers of Canada.

It is confidently stated that King Francis the 2nd intends to take the command of the troops himself, that have taken Potenza in the Basilica."

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

December 11.

(*From the Madras Examiner, Jan.* 11.)

As you may well suppose, we have nothing but " rumours of wars" in London. The British Lion is evidently more dangerous, and means more mischief to his kin the Eagle that at any period since 1812. He does not roar by any means fiercely ; but his growl is rather resolute and says very plainly that he will stand no nonsense. It would be perfectly impossible for any correspondent to say, what is the belief or what are the expectations of the public in this matter. You hear some affirm with the utmost confidence that there will be no war, and that the Americans when they find us perfectly determined and perfectly prepared will find some means of saving their vanity and at the same time of escaping war. Commodore Wilkes has already assumed the entire responsibility of the outrage, so that of course it can now be easily disavowed by his Government, and if possible too, that regret may be expressed, and assurances of consideration freely tendered by the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln. But this assumption of responsibility by the American Commodore will by no means cover the responsibility of the Federal Government. It is quite reconciliable with the late occurrence that Commodore Wilkes may have had instructions such as those, " Keep a good look out for the Rebel Commissioners, and should you come across them, you must be governed by your own discretion. We should very much like to see the rebel commissioners in Washington, and to lodge them in a fort, but as we said before you must take your own course and be guided by your own lights." This is very like the hint that the usurper would give to the villain in the play, to get rid of the rightful heir, and not unlike the mild suggestion from Henry the Second which led to disposal of St. Thomas of Canterbury. But even supposing the American Government were quite prepared to disavow the act of the Commodore and to liberate the Commissioners, the question remains whether public opinion would suffer them to do so. If the President had a regular and devoted military force it might be possible for him to set unarmed opinion at defiance ; but the volunteers are nothing more than an ormed rabble, and are themselves as much under the tyranny of what is called opinion as any of those whom they might have summoned to coerce. The last step taken by the Federal Government, namely, that of sinking ships laden with stores at the mouths of the Confederate harbours, is interpreted as having been taken with a view to have the present blockading fleet availble for the English war. Altogether the utmost uncertainty prevails as to the result of the present difficulty, but it cannot be disputed that we have taken the most effectual means to prevent the interruption of peace by the forwardness and strength of our preparations for war.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(*From the Home News, Dec.* 10.)

The noiseless celerity with which Ministers have carried out their preparations for any extremity that may arise out of our ambiguous relations with America, has secured the confidence, as it has won the gratitude, of all sections of the people. The news of the outrage on our flag reached London on Wednesday, the 27th of November. On Thursday the opinions of the law officers of the Crown were taken ; and on the same day an order was issued prohibiting the export of saltpetre. On Friday, a Special Cabinet Council was held—and we may add that Cabinet Councils have continued to be held, we believe without intermission, daily from that time to the present. In the " Gazette" of Friday night appeared a Royal Proclamation confirming the interdict of the day before, and extending it to all the materials of gunpowder—not a moment too soon, the Federal government having just brought up, and being on the point of shipping, the enormous quantity of 8,000 tons of saltpetre. On Saturday, a Queen's messenger was despatched from the Foreign office with instructions to Lord Lyons to demand restitution and apology. On the following Wednesday, another Proclamation was issued in a " Gazette Extraordinary," prohibiting the exportation of arms, ammunition and military stores of all kinds ; and this, too, came just in time to prevent an agent of the Federal government from effecting the purchase of a large quantity of rifles, percussion caps, lead, and other warlike materials which he had just arrived in England and travelled post-haste to Birmingham for the purpose of obtaining. On Saturday, 7th December, the large screw-steamer Melbourne, which had been taken up a few days before for that express service, sailed for Halifax with a supply of arms and ammunition, and other stores, sufficient for 10,000 men, and a battery of artillery, which had been drafted from Bristol to Woolwich to proceed to Canada at an hour's notice. In addition to these steps, and others still more important, which, from their nature, cannot at present be made public, the whole of our dockyards and arsenals have been thrown into unwonted activity. Additional artizans and labourers have been employed in all the departments, and in some instances the work of preparation is going forward day and night. It so happens that, without these rapid movements, we were never before so well prepared for war ; but Government is resolved to show that it is ready to make any sacrifices that may be required to assert the honour of the country, and to vindicate those principles of international rights in which all civilised countries are alike interested.

The whole country is with them, there being barely enough of exceptions to prove the rule. In England the Peace-at-any price party opposes the policy of Ministers, without being able to suggest any other mode by which an honourable solution can be found. But this party is small and insignificant, and the course it has taken upon this occasion will make it smaller and sink it still lower in contempt. A similar movement, but more virulent and insolated, has been got up in Ireland, where the inflammatory O'Donoghue, and a rabble of frantic followers have been raising a howl " of Ireland's opporaunity," and endeavouring to turn the quarrel with America to account, in the hope of getting something in the scramble. The proportion which the O'Donoghue faction bears to the population of Ireland is too trivial to exercise the slightest perceptible influence ; and we accordingly find that, in spite of all other differences between the Celts and the Saxons, they are agreed upon the momentous question now at issue between England and America.

The opinions of the legal authorities in America upon the conduct of Captain Wilkes are without an exception as far as they have reached us, in favour of the legality of the seizure. Mr. Sumner, who is cited as a profound jurist, especially versed in international law, quotes a case in support of his opinion, in which, during the American war, an English ship boarded a Dutch vessels and captured an American commissioner on his way to Holland. Here was a neutral flag bound for a neutral country, violated just like the Trent. The only objection to the illustration is that instead of there being any analogy between the two cases, they are diametrically opposed to each other on the only point upon which analogy could be of the smallest value. The vessel was not Dutch, but American, as a correspondent of the 'Times' has pointed out ; and the illustration falls to the ground for lack of one essential quality—oppositeness. It has about as much to do with the case of the Trent as Tenterden steeple with the Goodwin Sands. All the American judgments pronounced upon the affair are equally loose in facts, and defective in argument. The compensation offered to England by the newspaper politicians, who think we ought to put up with the insult we have received, simply because it went no further, is touched upon elsewhere General Scott's pleasantry, in reference to our complaint that Captain Wilkes decided the question himself, instead of bringing it before a Prize Court, is plausible in sound, but rotten at the core. The wrong would have been less, he says, had it been greater ; a piece of banter which recalls the famous line.—

My wound is great because it is so small, and the rejoinder.

Then it would be greater were it none at all. But it is not the smallness or greatness of the wound we have to discuss with America ; but the right of the hand that inflicted it.

The French Senate met on the 2nd December, when the project of Senatus Consultum was brought forward. The draft contained several clauses, detailing the proposed alterations in the financial system. According to these new arrangements, the Budget is to be presented to the Legislative Body in divisions, sections, chapters, and articles ; the Budget of each separate ministry is to be voted by sections ; the credits are to be regulated by imperial decrees, transfers from one chapter to another being authorised by special decrees ; and supplementary or extraordinay credits are to be granted only by an act of the legislature. Having heard this document read, the Senate adjourned, and will not meet again until the 'expose does motifs,' explaining the ground of the proposed changes, shall have been printed and circulated.

France is so much absorbed in the question of her own finances that she has not recently manifested much interest in external affairs. But the outrage committed on the English flag, affecting a principle in the maintenance of which all civilised nations are concerned, has awakened a strong expression of popular feeling. From the outset, the French press has been unanimous in condemning the proceedings of the Captain of San Jacinto as a violation of international law ; and every day brings fresh proofs of a perfect accord between the press and the people on this point. The argument so much relied upon in America—that instead of resenting the conduct of Captain Wilkes, we should be grateful to him for not bringing the Trent into port, which every lawyer on both sides of the Atlantic admits he might have done—has not even occurred to the French jurists. They do not seem to have thought it possible that such a view of the case could have been put forward by lawyers. Yet it is the main ground taken by the great legal authorities in America. It will not hold water, as the logicians says. The question is not whether a prize court would have condemned the Trent (the assumption upon which England is expected to look upon Captain Wilkes had a right to constitute himself the judge of that question and, to take into his own hands the functions of an international Admiralty Court ? It is surely as clear as the noon-day sun that if we admitted such a position as this, under any conceivable state of circumstaances, there would be an end to security on the high seas for every mail packet or merchant vessel in the service of neutral Powers. No : we must be placed exactly in the situation in which we were anterior to the outrage, before we can even entertain the problem which Captain Wilkes took upon himself to solve by the sword. In this course we are fortified by the public opinion not only of France, but, as far as it has yet reached us, of Europe.

It is within the range of likelihood that France herself may become embroiled with America from a similar cause. On the 3rd of November, the San Jacinto, while it was lurking about looking after the Confederate commissioners, fell in with a French merchant brig, the Jules et Marie, near Matanzas, firing at her to bring her to, then over hauling her, and during these operations doing considerable damage to the vessel, and carrying away her masts. The captain of the Jules et Marie had reported the facts to his government, and an explanation will no doubt be demanded.

An opinion is gaining ground that the American Cabinet will endeavour to evade the requisition of the English Government by offering to refer the whole case to the arbitration of the Emperor of the French. The American Cabinet is between two fires—the mob of New York and the English fleet. Nothing is more probable than that it would be glad to escape from this responsibility by way of arbitration, or any other way that offered. But whether it would be consistant with the dignity of the first maritime Power in the world to agree to such a proposal, can be determined only by circumstances which are yet unkown to us. In the meantime, the Emperor of Russia who was snubbed so severely lately by Mr. Steward, wishes it to be understood that he is quite ready and willing to act as a friendly negotiator between the two parties.

THE AMERICAN DIFFICULTY—WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

(*From the Home News, Dec.* 10.)

Every packet from America augments the interest with which the answer of the Federal government is looked for. We cannot be in possession of Mr. Lincoln's ultimatum, for so it may be considered, before Christmas ; but in the meanwhile it is well to note the temper of the people, upon whose view of the question the issue is believed to depend. A marked change has passed over public opinion in America since the first excitement caused by the seizure of the commissioners has had time to subside. Bluster is dying out. The *New York Herald*, is likely soon to have the whole of the braggadocio and incoherent abuse to itself. The journals that began by loud menaces and angry invectives are gradually dropping down into the admission of the possibility that, after all, the seizure was not quite justified by law ; and there are indications, here and there, of a disposition to compromise the " difficulty," some going so far even as to suggest that the prisoners might be surrendered, without any slur on the national honour. How far these retractations of previous assertions can be safely regarded as representing the tendency of the governing mind, we have no means of ascertaining ; but they are useful as pointing the moral as populer fustain. Let Mr. Lincoln decide as he may, the problem of national character which they illustrate must stand out a significant fact in history.

The Message of the President of the Confederate States offers a remarkable contrast to the vapouring spirit of the North. It is calm, dignified, clear, and, if we may use the phrase in its widest sense thoroughly constitutional. This document, following close on the violation of the English flag, will go a long way towards that consummation which the Federal government in forcing upon the great Power of Europe. The time is approaching when the Confederate States will have a fair right to demand recognition as an independent republic, and the offer of President Davis to prove that the blockade is ineffective cannot be set aside by any argument short of some immediate decisive successes on the part of the North. The guarantees of strength, judgment, and practical ability given to Europe in this Message will otherwise speedily turn the scales, and render neutrality impossible.

Our preparations are still going forward with unabated energy, and are already bearing fruit. In addition to Melbourne, whose departure for Canada took place on December 7, the Persia and the Australasian, two steamers of the largest class will be ready to follow within a week, carrying out 1100 soldiers, 5000 stand of arms, and 300 tons of stores, besides a field battery and a large quantity of ammunition. Other steamers are also getting ready for the same service.

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FOREIGN.

THE AMERICAN PRESS ON ENGLAND.

We are still without any direct and positive information as to the course resolved upon by Mr. Lincoln's government in reference to the recent arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell. The newspapers just received from the Federal States, however, manifest a change in the public opinion of New York. Nearly all the organs which represent solid interests appear, though still hesitatingly, to be preparing the way for the restitution of the captive commissioners. There is only one conspicuous exception among files we have received. The *New York Herald* still holds that England is only amenable to menace, and sneers at its contemporaries as being "down upon their marrow bones before the British Lion." The 'Tribune,' on the other hand "hopes that Great Britain will claim Messrs. Mason and Slidell," and thinks that if certain principles of international law for which America long contended in vain are established by the surrender, "the American Government may have more to gain by giving them up than by retaining them." The 'New York Times' prints some very bad and exceedingly confused law; but the uniform tenor of its articles is that the recent event cannot become a cause of war. The 'World' says:—"If there has been any infringement of international rights the United States will make an apology. If Captain Wilkes is not justifiable by the law of nations it cannot wound the national honour to make a suitable apology." This reaction from the previous bluster may be momentary and superficial, but it seems to indicate the terror of the commercial men of the Federal States at the prospect of a war with England.

THE FRENCH PRESS ON THE AMERICAN DIFFICULTY.

If the French press were free, its attitude on the San Jacinto affair might be accepted as eminently satisfactory for its arguments, compliments and invectives, all lead to the same conclusion—namely, that the public law of Europe must be maintained, whatever the exigencies under cover of which a new State may endeavour to set it aside. Unfortunately, every journal in France is either "official," or "demi-official," or "officious," or "inspired," or "quasi-inspired; and people naturally ask, therefore, what the sudden friendship for England may mean. No one will think it strange that the reply not unfrequently, given to that question is, that the emperor urges war for the purposes of his own policy.

It is hardly possible within anything like reasonable limits, to state all the confident rumours with regard to the Anglo-American question which have appeared within the last week in the Paris paper. The general voice is in favour of France remaining neutral in the event of a war. But along with this assertion of neutrality the most extraordinary statements are promulgated form day to day. The evening journals of the 7th, for instance affirm, that the English Cabinet in reply to petitions from the great manufacturing districts, has declared that the cotton crisis will be of short duration, and that by February next at the latest, the Southern ports will be open for the exportation of cotton. The 'Patrie' asserts that Mr. Seward has declared to Lord Lyons that the Cabinet of Washington has adopted the opinion of its legal advisers, who declared the arrest of the Confederate commissioners to be legal. The same journal says that the recognition by England of the Southern States of America will be followed by the despatch of an ambassador to President Jefferson Davis, and that, barring any intervening incident—by which, we suppose, it means to allude to the possibility, which it has studiously deprecated, of a reconciliation—this minister will sail on January 5 with the squadron now preparing at Portsmouth. Announcements have moreover been made and contradicted of proposals to refer the differences between England and the Federal government to the mediation of the Emperor Napoleon and also to the Czar.

REACTION IN NAPLES—ROYALIST VICTORIES.

"Potenza, Nov. 11.—The Royalist hordes entered Salandra on the 6th November. They already occupied Trivigno, Castelmezzano, and other places, where the population had welcomed them. But at Salandra the Liberals and the garde mobile fought energetically. Unfortunately the population sided with the brigands, and our braves were attacked in the rear. They had to disperse and fly, but were pursued by the brigand cavalry and massacred. Our brave commandant, Gerbasi, was taken and shot. At San Benedetto, Celestino Spaziante, one of the chiefs of the Liberal insurrections in 1860 was taken and shot.

"Potenza, Nov. 13.—A courier from Corleto announces that a strong column of troops and the garde mobile have engaged the brigands, who got the better of them after long fight, and have occupied Marsico, whence they threaten the province of Salerno in a third point.

"Anzi Nov. 14.—A regiment of the line, and a strong body of gardes mobiles have just arrived. The brigands will be encircled by a ring of bayonets.

"Matesa, Nov. 14—Borges has beaten the Piedmontese troops and garde mobile at Ferrandina. The reactionary bands returning from Croco have entered Stigliano, a town of 8,000 inhabitants. A Piedmontese journal relating the facts says:—

'The brigands were well received at Stigliano. The people went to meet them with white flags. The Liberals hastened to escape, but considerable forces have been directed, from Bari, Potenza, and other points, against this column, which is commanded by a Spaniard. It will be completely surrounded.

"Potenza, Nov. 15.—Twelve hundred troops of the line and 1,000 gardes mobiles have engaged the brigands on the plains of Garaguso, but were repulsed with sensible loss. The reactionary commander is a true demon. After this deplorable affair the brigands entered Grassano and passed the night. Their friends feasted them. The national guard disgracing its uniform fraternised with them. Borges lodged with the Syndic, and the brigands with the principal proprietors, who are a l Reactionaries.

Potenza, Nov. 15.—A telegram announces that the brigands have passed from Stigliano to Accettura, and Garaguso. It is said that on the 14th there were three bloody encounters at Accettura, at Garaguso, and near Grassano. The loss of the troops is said to have been two hundred killed. Borges has taken a lieutenant-colonel.

Great Fire in Belgium.—A conflagration which broke out at Antwerp on the evening of Dec. 2 raged to a late hour in the night, and completely destroyed the Raffinerie Belge and the Entrepot St. Felix, together with all their contents. It is the most terrible that has occurred there since 1830. At one time it was so intense that the sails of one vessel and the rigging of another at a distance of 30 yards were set on fire. Two gentlemen named Stoop and Hirsch, the former an architect, the latter a superior officer of the Board of Customs, four soldiers, and a corporal of firemen, disappeared in the conflagration, and it is feared they have all been burnt to death; several other persons, among them seven soldiers, were taken to the hospital greatly injured. Very shortly after the fire broke out in the Entrepot several men who were in the building hurried to the top story, which was at a great height; they were seen by the glare of the flames at the window, and the sight of them drew forth a cry of horror from the crowd, as escape was impossible.

As to the origin of the fire nothing is yet known, nor has the amount of damage done been accurately ascertained, but it is enormous, the Entrepot and its contents alone being roughly estimated to have been worth from 8,000,000f. to 10,000,000f. while the Raffinerie was insured for about 2,000,000f.

Greece:—A despatch from Athens announces that Dousios, the miserable young man who made an attempt upon the life of the Queen of Greece, has been condemned to capital punishment.

PEACE OR WAR WITH AMERICA.

The *Universal News* in an article says:—Washington Cabinet is free to repudiate Captain Wilkes's voluntary and unauthorised act, and Captain Wilkes has, by anticipation, pronounced his own sentence and declared his cheerful readiness to submit to its infliction. But will he be taken at his word? Will the Federal Government disavow his act, which certainly *was not* theirs, whatever it may yet be? We decidedly say no. We do not think that the Cabinet of Washington holds within it even a strong minority of men who care to avoid a war with England. *Punch* has overpowered the peace party. The insulting caricatures, the stinging poetry, the blistering sarcasms of that mischievous jester, added to the hundreds of "spicy" leading articles which have been published by the British press to tickle the fancies of their English readers, have maddened the Americans and driven even the statesmen into a war fever. But, if the Government were composed of men of far more pacific temperament, the pressure of the populace would be by far too strong for any Cabinet to endure it.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The details of the latest news from America add several items to the information contained in a previous column.

The 'Times' of this morning prints a long and very interesting letter from Mr. Russell, dated Washington, November 25. Mr. Russell thus describes the direction of public opinion in the States with regard to the seizure of the Confederate commissioners:—

If need were for any new proof of the influence of passion in blinding the eye of reason it would be found in the extraordinary manner in which the American press, jurists, and speakers have treated the arrest of the "ambassadors" of the Confederate States on board the royal mail steamer Trent. But there are many people who in private hold very different language. The quiet little tongues of the Stock Exchange are hinting their doubts very unmistakeably, and I venture to assert that if the opinions of the judges of the land were sought privately, they would pronounce against "the bold and patriotic act of Commodore Wilkes." The best legal authorities in this city are against it. But with the moral cowardice which is the result of submission—habitual prostration to the force of a majority—men will neither publish nor speak openly what they are free to confess in the study or the conversation corner. There is a chorus all over the land of "Quite right—Don't be afraid," and an immense amount of mutual patting on the back. People ask, "What does England care about Slidell and Mason?" and are astonished to be told in reply that she cares something about the law of nations and her national honour. If it were believed really that Great Britain would take any serious notice of the act there would be an immediate panic in the commercial and monetary world which would extend its effects to every class in the Union, from the President who invests his salary in the national loan down to the daily labourer. But there is a sustaining hope that the cabinet will not do anything, that at the very outside there will be a remonstrance and a lengthy correspondence, which will end as many other matters of protocol and despatch have ended before. As I write there is a rumour that Messrs. Slidell and Mason are to be surrendered. If it be true this government is broken up. There is so much violence of spirit among the lower orders of the people, and they are so ignorant of everything except their own politics and passions, so saturated with pride and vanity that any honourable concession, even in this hour of extremity, would prove fatal to its authors. It would certainly render them so unpopular that it would damage them in the conduct of this civil war.

Mr. Russell thus refers to the position and character of the two Southern gentlemen whom recent events have rendered so famous:—

Mr. Mason is a man of considerable belief in himself; he is a proud, wellbred, not unambitious gentleman, whose position gave him a right to expect high office, for which in some respects he was unfitted at home, while his manners, his accomplishments, and his knowledge of society, as well as his moderation of opinion in reference to the merits of other systems of government, were well suited for a foreign mission. Mr. Slidell, whom I had the pleasure of meeting in New Orleans, is a man of more tact, and is not inferior to his colleague in other respects. He far excels him in subtlety and depth, and is one of the most consummate masters of political manoeuvre in the States. He is what is called here a "wire-puller"—a man who unseen moves the puppets on the public stage as he lists—a man of iron will and strong passions who loves the excitement of combinations, and who in his dungeon, or whatever else it may be, would conspire with the mice against the cat sooner than not conspire at all. It struck me that he was living sullenly apart from Montgomery, waiting to be called in when I saw him, and I have no doubt Mr. Davis selected him with alacrity for the post which he was so well adapted to fill. Originally a Northern man, he has thrown himself into the Southern cause, and staked his great fortune on the issue without hesitation, and with all the force of his intellect and character. But even he believed that England must break the blockade for cotton. Little did he think then how prominent his name would become in reference to the relations between his own country and Great Britain. It is not too much to say the North gloats over the capture of these two men, and would consider it an equivalent for Leasburg or Columbus. Their hauteur, skill, and resolution have made them many enemies.

It would appear from Mr. Russell's account that the results of the Federal expedition at Beaufort are, as yet, nil:—

The negroes have, is some instances, destroyed their masters' property, but there is reason to believe the great mass of them remained quietly in their houses, and are now working in the fields as usual. The "Unionist" have not yet appeared to hail the conquerors. The white population have gone off, leaving all their worldly goods behind them. The accounts of what took place and what was seen when the Federalists landed ought to make their politicians entertain some doubts respecting their theories, or the success of this novel process of evolving friendly feeling. Still the work is to go on. The narrow inlets will be all blocked up and the great ports narrowly watched. Cotton is to be collected and ginned at Beaufort, and the negroes will resume the picking under the eye of their new masters. There they are welcomed, and their labour is sought after. But it is difficult to see how the United States authorities can retain them there is no proof they were employed by their masters in hostile works. General Dix in the extreme east, and General Halleck in the west, alike aid the slaveholders in retaining their slaves by ordering the troops not to permit them to come within their lines, and declare "they will not interfere with the condition of any persons held to domestic service." In fact, the policy of the government on this point is quite destitute of any fixed principle; it is essentially geographical, and governed by the expediency of the place and moment.

General Fremont is shortly expected in Washington.

It is the intention of the government to put all the coast defences of the Northern States into complete working order immediately for protection against foreign foes, in case that such defence should become necessary. The governors of the States are authorised to carry out the work.

The first reinforcements from New York for the army at Port Royal left on November 25. The United States steamships Boston, Delaware, and Cosmopolitan sailed at noon for Fortress Monroe, where they will receive troops, and proceed to port Royal. These three steamers will carry about 1100 men, also a full cargo of provisions and ammunition.

The Cotton Trade.—The *Manchester Guardian* of Tuesday gives the following tabular review of the state of employment and production:—"It shows the position of 1,233 mills, employing more than a quarter of a million hands. In the produce of these establishments there is a clear evident reduction of more than 34 per cent., and the actual reduction is—from causes to which we have heretofore alluded—considerably greater. Of the 266,507 hands usually employed in the mills from which these returns are derived, we find that 26,194, or very nearly 10 per cent., are now wholly out of work. From the information kindly volunteered by many of the millowners who have replied to our circulars, in regard to their future course, we have no doubt that this ostensive reduction of employment will be increased at Christmas to at least fifty per cent. Many firms intimate to us their intention of stopping for a clear month at that usually festive season, whilst others will only cease work for a week. The returns at the present time would have exhibited a much larger per centage of reduction in the hours of labour, had it not been that the unfavourable state of some districts is counterbalanced by the comparatively unaltered condition of the fine-spinning concerns in Manchester, Bolton, and Preston."

What Napoleon is Doing.—Napoleon is adding to the possessions of France every year. We all know that he has cooly taken to himself Savoy and Nice, and laughed at England for annoying her head about his affairs. But most people dont know what he has recently done for himself in China. The region which France has appropriated to her own use in China has an area of 100,000 square miles, with a population of about sixteen millions of souls. It forms part of the peninsula lying between Hindostan and China, and on two sides touches the empires of China and Siam. It is a vast alluvial plain, traversed by the magnificent Meikow, through flourishing cities and villages. The soil is exceedingly fertile, and is capable of producing rice, cotton, silk cinnamon, pepper, cocoanut oil, and a number of valuable gums and woods. The mountains abound with gold, silver and iron of excellent quality, and gold is also found in the sands of many of the rivers.—*Waterford News.*

The Italian Parliament—A Storm—It appears that on the day of the reopening of the Italian Chamber, the deputy Duke Proto read some lines announcing that he wished to use the right of intiative to bring forward a scheme for removing the misfortunes of the Neapolitan provinces. No one paid any attention to this announcement, but a few days ago his scheme was read in the bureaux of the Chamber, and never has there been a greater storm in the private sittings of parliament. The proposition of the Deputy Proto was no less than the detachment, from the kingdom of Italy of Naples and Sicily in order to restore Francis II.! M. Ratazzi interfered to prevent the affair from going any further. He suppressed all the papers connected with the proposition, and induced Duke Proto to give in his resignation. The fact has become known, however through the indiscretion of one of the *employés* of the Chamber, and is instanced by some of the continental journals as a proof of a liberty which even the adversaries of Italian unity enjoy.

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Oh how those Bells remind me.
No. 5 plays
The Lass of Gowrie.
The Harp that once through Tara's Halls.
God save the Queen.
Kitty of Coleraine.
I've journeyed over many lands.
Oh 'tis the melody.
No. 6 plays
My old dog Tray.
The low back'd Car.
Lillie Dale.
Pop goes the Weasel.
The pretty Ratcatcher's daughter.
The Reel Row.
No. 7 plays
The time I've lost in wooing.
I'll gang no more to yon twon.
The Royal Oaks of England.
The Sailor's Journal.
Oh Logneath Buchan.
The Reel Row.
No. 8 plays
God save the Queen.
Buy a Broom.
Waltz Lucrezia Borgia.
Love Ritornella.
Still so gently o'er me stealing.
Bay of Biscay.

EIGHT TUNE BOXES.

No. 1 plays
Love not a Ballad.
The Isle of Beauty.
Olga Waltzer.
Auld Lang Syne.
Oh Susannah.
Willie we have missed you.
Priere de Guilliame Tell.
The last Rose of Summer.
No. 2 plays
Miss Cree's Hornpipe.
Buy a Broom.
God save the Queen.
The Old English Lady.
When pensive I thought.
Pray Goody.
My Heart and Lute.
Isabel.
No. 3 plays
Nobody coming to Marry me.
The Horn of Chase.
Quick Step.
RoyalEnglishSummerNight.
The Lass of Richmond Hill.
My heart is still with thee.
My love she's but &c.
By the gaily circling Glass.
No. 4 plays
Evening Star Polka.
Hoffucing's Waltz.
Farewell ye Mountains.
Draw the Sword.
Fly not yet.
My love is like, &c.
Robin Adair.
Partaut pour la Syrie.
No. 5 plays
The Laurel.
I was in the merry month of May.
Say, can a father's heart.
Culver Lodge favorite dance.
Apsley House do.
Come sing to me, &c.
The better land.
The high born child.
No. 6 plays
English Hornpipe.
Merrily dance, &c.
Favorite Quadrille.
Jenny Jones.
When the rosy Moon.
British Grenadier's March.
Ango Caledonian Air.
The Blue Bells of Scotland.
No. 7 plays
St. Patrick's Day.
Rob Roy.
I'll gang no Mair, &c.
Rule Brittannia.
God save the Queen.
The Royal Oaks of England.
Good night and joy be, &c.
The time I've lost, &c.
No. 8 plays
Luisa Miller—Deh la parola.
Lucia di Lammermoor vers toi tonjours.
Robert le Drable Alice.
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Guillinme Tell Acours dance nia vacelle.
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3.—The following table will show the operation of the reduction allowed by the division of profits for 1860 which is equivalent to 45 per cent. on the current annual premium of all Policies entitled to participation:—

Age next birth-day when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy previous to the 2nd day Wednesday in May.	Sum assured.	Original Premium.	Reduction.	Annual Premium Payable after deduction.
		Co.'s Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	May 1855	10,000	420	189 0 0	231 0 0
30	"	10,000	400	216 0 0	264 0 0
40	"	10,000	590	265 8 0	324 8 0
50	"	10,000	740	333 0 0	407 0 0
60	"	10,000	1,030	463 8 0	566 8 0

4.—From the foregoing explanations it will be seen that the benefits arising from a participation in the profits are actually experienced (when a reduction of the premium is selected) at the periods when the seventh annual, or thirteenth and fourteenth half-yearly premiums fall due. In the case, however, of a Bonus to the sum assured being selected, an equivalent sum will be added to the policy for the current year, being such an amount as the reduction in the premium would purchase as a single payment.

5.—Separate tables for assurances without participation in profits, both Civil and Military, have been adopted for the *whole of Life* at reduced rates, for such persons as may prefer a lower rate of premium to participation in the general profits.

6.—The Directors have recently determined on permitting the issue of Policies in India for the whole term of Life on the non-participating scale, on the principle of receiving the premiums monthly, these Policies however, are to be granted on certain conditions, viz., that on the first issue of the Policy six months premium shall be paid in advance, and thenceforth monthly, and that in the event of persons assured returning to Europe, the monthly payments will cease, and the premium be payable at the English rates in advance yearly. And although the Board will allow 28 days grace on Policies paying monthly premiums, yet it is to be clearly understood that if those days of grace be exceeded, the Policy will be absolutely forfeited, and cannot be renewed under any circumstances whatever. It is also determined that in no case will an assurance be granted beyond the age of 60.

7.—In all cases of reduction to the English rates, the Policies are to be subject to all the regulations and conditions affecting English Policies.

8.—When application is made for assuring a life subject to more than ordinary hazard, an augmented premium will be charged proportionate to the increased risk, the rate of which will be regulated by the strictest attention to justice between the Society and the Assured, according to circumstances.

9.—On the return of persons (whose lives have been insured at Indian rates) to Europe, either for a temporary or permanent residence, and without reference to the state of health, they will be entitled to have their future premium reduced to the English rates, corresponding with the age at which the Assurance was first effected, after they shall have given at the Head Office in London notice in writing of their arrival, and such reduction shall commence with the payment of the first Premium, which shall become due next after the receipt of such written notice. Their Policies must be forwarded to the Office, to receive an endorsement, prohibiting their departure from Europe without the previous written consent of the Directors, and all such Assurances will be void if the parties whose lives have been assured shall go beyond the limits of Europe unless the said permission shall have been first obtained, and such premium paid, as in the opinion of the Directors will correspond with the extra risk incurred.

When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the office in London, and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due after the receipt of such written notice.

In the case of participating Policies, the profits are allowed on the English rate of Premium whereas Indian assurers can continue their Policies in England on most favorable terms.

Parties assured in Rupees in India, who may determine on paying their future Premiums in England, will be required to pay them at the fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee; and in the event of such Assurance becoming a claim payable in England, the sum assured will be paid at the same fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee.

10.—The parent Institution being in London, with a similar establishment in Calcutta for granting Policies, Premiums, as well as claims, are payable in either country at the option of the Policy holder. The appointment of Sub-committees at Madras and Bombay with power to grant Policies, affords similar facilities to persons residing at either of the sister Presidencies.

11. All Policies becoming claims on the Society, will be discharged within three months after satisfactory proof of the death and cause of death of the assured shall have been furnished to the Directors either in London or Calcutta.

12.—The Directors of the Indian Branch of the Society are empowered to treat for the purchase of Policies, for the whole term of life on which premium shall have been paid for a period of not less than five years, or to advance, if required, on such Policies, by way of Loan, two-thirds of the estimated value.

13.—Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society, by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposals for assurance *not under Co.'s Rs.* 2,500:—but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the Applicant.

14.—Tables, Blank Forms, and other particulars requisite to enable persons to effect assurances, may be had on application to the Agents.

The rates of Premium on Term Policies, and Assurances for the whole of life without participation, are now reduced, by order of the London Board, Twenty per cent., and will be found below those of any other office in India.

For Assurance for the whole Term of Life with participation in the profits of the Society, the rates remain unaltered, but the reduction after the expiration of six years has hitherto amounted upon an average Fifty per cent. upon the original charge, and the success of the Universal leads the Directors to hope that the prospective results will be still more satisfactory.

COMPARISON OF RATES.

Indian Civil Rates.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without Participation.
Original ...	18	31	26	27	27	28	28	28	41	37
Reduced or Present Rate......	18	25	21	22	22	23	23	23	41 5	31

Indian Military and Naval.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without participation.
Original ...	18	31	31	31	32	32	33	33	45	40
Reduced or Present Rate......	18	25	25	25	26	26	27	27	35	30

By order of the Directors,
BRADDON & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
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The sum due us for Newspapers and Periodicals alone amounts to upwards of Fifteen Thousand Rupees; and we are therefore compelled to resort to the step just adopted, of refusing to supply any party with these during the future unless they are paid for at least six months in advance. Two months' previous notice must be given before Papers, &c. can be discontinued.

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CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st November 1860.

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NANSEE PARPIA begs leave most respectfully to inform his customers and the Public, that he has removed his Shop from opposite to Mr. Peat's, Saddler, to New Premises No. 20, close to his old shop in Medow Street.

N. B.—Notice is hereby given, that my son HASSUM NANSEE deals himself quite separately for many years, and to which I have no connection whatever, and about which I had advertised in the Local English and Goozerattee Papers, warning the Public at large not to entrust him with any Goods, Money &c., either in my name or in the name of my shop, and as he is still so, I again hereby give notice to the Public that I shall not be responsible for any Goods, Money &c., that he may be entrusted with, either in my name or in the name of my Shop.
Medow Street, Fort. NANSEE PARPIA.

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NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

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Bombay, 29th August 1861.

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The Medical Hall, Byculla, 30th December 1861.

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